The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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VOL. 1 NO 71. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 24 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
24th May	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Moolta	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	... ..	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Ma oja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*This vessel will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of thePort.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May
Penang Maru	I. Noma-	5500	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5969	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

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BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA..	1195	Thu. 29th May	9 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA	2185	Fri. 30th May.	* 6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 29th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Putiala" 2,998 tons, on Wednesday, 28th May, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† LINDULA ..	3556	Thursday 29th May.
* PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.

† Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
* Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 31st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

24th May, 1913.
161

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£18,167,251

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 6,519,413

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus *Particulars to:—*

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum St.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 16,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Wadhwan Camp and Navsari.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 3 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Rates for fixed deposits on application. Money advanced on approved securities. Every other kind of banking business transacted.

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & Co.,
Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND.
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.
18

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	65,000
Claims paid over	...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co
2/, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates urio acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Medows Street.

Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected & properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.
347

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.
269

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
171

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in.
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, tc.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE
CAN BE OBTAINED IN
POONA
FROM
Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Main Street, POONA

MATHERAN:
Mr. Shapoorji Nowrooji's Shop,
Opposite The Library

CALCUTTA:
Mr. M. L. ADDY,
51, Srigopal Mullick's Lane.
AND FROM
A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS
as under:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
BYCULLA.
KALYAN.
BHUSAWAL.
KHANDWA.
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ITARSI.
NAGPORE.
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POONA NO. 1.
POONA NO. 2.
DHOND.
LONAVLA.
SHOLAPUR.
WADI.
HYDERABAD.
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BEGUMPET.
GWALIOR.
JHANSI.
BINA.
BHOPAL.
COLABA.
CHURCH GATE.
GRANT ROAD.
BANDRA.
SURAT.
BARODA.
AHMEDABAD.
WADHWAN.
AJMERE.
ABU ROAD.
MHOW.
KOTAH.
RATLAM.
PHALARA.
NEEMUCH.
REWARI.
BANDIO.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LD.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING second hand machinery in perfect working order:—

3 Scutchers, Howard and Bullough, for 37 inch Laps.

3 Scutchers, Asa Lees, for 37 inch Laps.

4 Pair of Mule by Platts 1 3/8 inch Gauge, 804 Spindles in each Mule.

1 Pair Taylor and Lang Weft Mule, 1¼ inch Gauge, 962 Spindles in each Mule.

Apply to

THE MANAGER,
The Currimbhoy Mills,
DeLisle Road, Parel.

124

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 39th Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on Monday the 2nd day of June 1913 at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1912.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1913 and to fix their remuneration, and

5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 8th June 1913, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 19th May 1913. 146

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Pirrajee Maloojee Boreker of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentionel property to our client comprised in the Identure of Lease dated the 24th day of August 1911 and made between Hiraji Cawasji Kola of the first part Jehangir Maneckji Contractor of the second part and the said Pirraji Malooji Boreker of the third part. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon, situated lying and being at Khetwady Main Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty five (365) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old No. 2127 New No. 9227, Old Survey No. 842 and New Survey No. 7385 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Rustomji Fakirji Damania and partly by that of Piroshaw Pestonji Mistry on or towards the West by the vacant land belonging to Jehangir Maneckji Contractor and leased to Piraji Malooji Boreker and known as Plot D on or towards the North by the property of Jehangir Maneckji Contractor leased to Byramji Pollonji Elavia and known as plot A and on or towards the South by the Khetwady Main Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under D Ward No. 1896 and Street Nos. 169-171 Ward No. 1897 (1) Street No. 2 Ward No. 1879 (2) Street No. 2 A.

Dated this 23rd day of May 1913.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE
0147 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

To the users of SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS and others.

THE INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY,

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY,

have been appointed SOLE AGENTS to the SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.

Write for particulars or call and see for yourself.

THE NEW No. 10 MODEL.

The Simplest and yet most Up to Date Machine on the Market.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS AGENT, as Assistant in Zemindary, or Tea Plantation in Punjab or U. P. Can invest capital about Rs. 5,000. Experience in control of labour. Quick at business and hard-working. State salary given. Apply Box 510, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND OWNERS: Advertiser wants to purchase a sound reliable car, four-seater; either new or second-hand, to be paid for in twelve monthly instalments. Apply Box No. 517, "Bombay Chronicle."

VACCINATION.—Wanted to buy: A copy of the Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination and any other useful literature on the same subject. Apply Box No. 516, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED PARSI GRADUATES as paid apprentices in Tata's Mills. Good prospects. Apply in writing to Messrs. TATA SONS & Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 142.

WANTED—QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST, 4 years' agreement. Apply with Copies of Credentials to the GENERAL MANAGER. International Stores, Ltd., Colombo. 501.

WANTED—SURVEYOR for forest Survey, 85 miles, near Madras. Quarters, men, everything Free. Retired Official preferred. For Terms apply immediately Box 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—For the Ishwari Memorial Hospital for Women, Benares, THEATRE NURSE, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 504

WANTED—For the Dyal Singh College. (1) A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE: pay up to Rs. 200. (2) A PROFESSOR of BIOLOGY: pay up to Rs. 150. (3) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY (for one year at present) pay up to Rs. 150. Candidates selected must join the College on September 15th. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 12th of June Apply with testimonials to T. L. VASWANI, Principal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore. 136.

WANTED—Applications for the Post of BOTANICAL ASSISTANT in the Department of Agriculture, Central Provinces, on Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply to the ECONOMIC BOTANIST, Central Provinces, before 1st June, 1913, stating experience in any special line of Botanical works with copies of not more than five recent Testimonials. 505

WANTED—A BANDMASTER for the Band of the Naga Hills Battalion Military Police. Must be a capable conductor and able to train a full Military Band. Terms Rs. 70 per mensem with a chance of a rise to Rs. 100 per mensem if satisfactory, and Free Quarters. All references with Certificates of previous posts held to be made to the COMMANDANT, Military Police, Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam. 506

WANTED—A smart LADY TYPIST for a Typewriting Business in Lucknow. Must be willing to make herself generally useful in business as well as canvassing for the sale of Typewriting Machines. Apply stating salary expected and specimen of working and previous experience, to the MANAGER, New London and Bombay Typewriting Co., Lucknow. 504a

WANTED—A DRESSING BOY for the Raja of Dighapatia. Pay according to qualification and usual Food Allowance. None but those who hold First-class Certificates, need apply. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 31st May current. PRIVATE SECRETARY, Girivilash, Darjeeling. 503a

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 150, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor. 125

TO BE LET.—Furnished flat near Apollo Bunder. Four rooms, good offices and kitchen accommodation. Lights and fans. Apply Box No. 515, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Every Night at 6-30 & 10

One Week More

With an entirely new Programme

GEORGIE CORLASS

IN

"UNDER THE TAMARIND TREE."

A Japanese Costume Song with beautiful lighting effects.

HARRY QUININGBOROUGH

in a host of new songs.

Funnier than ever.

Our Great Film

SARAH BERNHARDT

AS

"QUEEN BESS"

The love-story of Queen Elizabeth makes a great picture-drama, full of historic as well as dramatic interest. Besides the Queen, we are introduced to Shakespeare, Bacon, Essex, Leicester, Drake, and a host of other historical personages.

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A comic sketch by

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There is only one Wiffles.

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Delicious Medicated Badam Pak.

This Brain Tonic Badam Pak contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Piles, Impurity, Poorness of Blood, Nervousness, Brain Fag, General Debility, etc. It is a best Brain Refreshing Tonic in all seasons. Ans. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces) and Rs. 2-4-0 for 4 seer's tin. Postage extra.

1—AMRIT-PAIN BALM only by rubbing on skin, it positively cures Lumbago, Rheumatism, Weak Joints, Sprains, Chest Colds, Headache, Neuralgia and other pains.

Price 6 ans. Re. 1 for 3 bottles. Postage extra.

Dr. BHAISHANKER VAID,
Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY, No. 4.
261

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

ALL THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS in typewriters are embodied in the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITERS. Sole Agents:—G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd., Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER.—Everybody is doing it, but you are the only one who refuses to help. I know you can afford it. Will wait again on Saturday.—TAJ MAHAL.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS WILLING to Chaperon two or three young ladies who wish to make a tour in Europe. Experienced. For terms apply Box 507, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

A LADY PROCEEDING HOME shortly can highly recommend her European Nurse. Thoroughly reliable and trustworthy and very experienced with Children. Good references. Apply Mrs. R. J. WATSON, Grand Hotel, Calcutta.

BUTCHA—WHAT HAS BEEN YOUR Gain is my irreparable Loss, Sonny Boy. Box 513, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

CARTON & CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay. Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

ENGLISHMAN (34) B. E. AND A.M.I.M.E. with 9½ years' experience in Design and Construction of Ironwork in P. W. D. employ, and one year's electrical training, desires responsible situation. Excellent certificates. Apply to Box 509, c/o Bombay Chronicle."

IN SIMPLICITY, durability, quality of material and exactness of construction the new model "L. C. SMITH" TYPEWRITER invites comparison. Write for descriptive literature.

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

SOME NINE BUNGALOWS WILL be required for the use of Officers and Mess of a new Cavalry Regiment to be located shortly in Lucknow. The site selected for the construction of these Bungalows is situated to the South-West of the Race Course. Any Capitalist desires of constructing such Bungalows should apply for full particulars to the CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Lucknow. 511

THE SERVICES OF A MINING ENGINEER, with long and varied experience at Home and in India will shortly be available. Would be willing to enter Managing Agents' Office and run Coal Dept., either temporarily or permanently, making periodical visits to the Collieries and reporting on same, or any other suitable appointment, temporarily or otherwise. Apply Box 512, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO PHILANTHROPISTS.—Will any lady or gentleman come to the assistance of a lady temporarily in deep distress with a loan of Rs. 300. Every enquiry will be answered. The case is urgent. Apply Mrs. C., Box 518, "Bombay Chronicle."

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 27th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.),

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the first floor opposite Rogers & Co., in Dean Lane, off Hummum Street, next to B. Sakharamji & Co., Fort, (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale) valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed French polished household furniture, full size billiard table by John Roberts, Zoondah almirah and book case by Roberts, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble and tile topped centre tables and teapoys, office table, mirrored chest of drawer, washhand tables, dining table, and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, French coats, carved tables, roll-topped writing tables. Jost's Radio Fan, electric fans, ebonized cottage piano, glass door cupboard, Singer's hand sewing machines glassware, gent's bicycle, cooking utensils, etc., the property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the above furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th May, 1913. 257

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH,

Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

TO-NIGHT ! LAST WEEK

TO-NIGHT ! ! LAST WEEK

ALEXANDROFF,

Russian Foot Juggler.

Don't miss this grand opportunity of seeing him.

RAJA HARISCHANDRA.

Since the art of Cinematograph was first introduced to the public the above has been

THE FIRST INDIAN FILM.

Manufactured for the first time. By Messrs. PHALKE & Co.,

The only
First Manufacturers of

CINEMA FILMS IN INDIA.

Prices Double.

Time :—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30.

Programme subject to alteration without notice.

(Season and complementary passes are not allowed.)

AUCTION SALE

D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

On TUESDAY, the 27th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., will hold at their Rooms in Circle, Fort, their Weekly Auction Sale of furniture, such as rich tapestry lined drawing rooms suites, almyrahs, wardrobes, tables, chairs, sofas, chests of drawers, brackets, gent's bicycles, phonographs, sewing machines, typewriters, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate near Love Lane, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji, Khambatta and Thackoredas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Bai Nandgavri, widow of Hiralal Dharamdas Sariya, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Sardar Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke, Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction the undermehtioned property on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.):—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land, bearing New Survey No. 7/3693, situate, lying, and being near Love Lane, Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing new Survey No. 8/3693 in the occupation of Gangaram Chawan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 4/3693, in the occupation of Meghji Moorji, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 6/3693, in the occupation of Bapuji Vitha, and on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3692, in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another, and which said piece of Government land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6211, Street No. 2, and which said piece of land admeasures 677 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulji Khambhata and Thackoredas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office, No. 7, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Bombay, 24th May, 1913. 259

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE INAM LAND, measuring about 46,084 square yards, situated at Dharavi, 5 minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mahim Station.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Dhunjibhoy Wadia, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will put up for sale at the premises by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in one single lot the property hereinafter described:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Inam Land, exclusive of the area covered by the Municipal natural water course passing through it, admeasuring about 46,084 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Dharavi Road, on the South by the Municipal natural water course, on the East by properties of the late Mr. Mahomed Abba and others, and on the West by a 40 feet wide public road known as the old G. I. P. Railway track which said land forms part of the Collector's New Survey No. 266.

If the above is not disposed off as a single lot, the whole plot will be put up for sale immediately after on the same day in 6 different lots:—

	sq. yds.
Plot No. 1 admeasuring about	6,950
Plot No. 2 admeasuring about	9,541
Plot No. 3 admeasuring about	3,495
Plot No. 4 admeasuring about	9,963
Plot No. 5 admeasuring about	8,100
Plot No. 6 admeasuring about	6,322

Private offers for the whole plot or any one or more of the 6 plots will be received by the Undersigned before the sale.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, plans, and detailed description of the 6 plots, apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 24th May, 1913. 256

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.
21, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES (Chawls) situated at Northbrook Street, out of Fort, Bombay.

P. P. C. J.
High Court
Suit No. 694 of 1912

Jugjiwan Raisey and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Permanand Raja .....Defendant.

Under instructions from Mr. Jugjiwan Raisey, who has been authorized to sell by public auction, the undermentioned properties by an order of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 9th day of April, 1913, Messrs Sorabji Cowasji & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 30th day of May, 1913, sell by public auction the undermentioned properties belonging to the Estate of Messrs. Raja on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

ALL THAT portion of a piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 583 3-9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or two chawls, or ranges standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Northbrook Street, formerly called Portuguese Street at Kumbharvada, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2951 and 2957 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 30 and 31 and now under C ward No. 7729 and 7730 and Street No. 183 to 193 and bounded as follows, that is:—

On or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Northbrook Street, on or towards the North by a moiety of a passage and property of Kumbhar Raja Hajab, and on or towards the South by a moiety of a passage and the property of the Sind Kumbhar Bhima Jeewa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Vendors, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th May, 1913. 252

whole SALE at

Wilson's TEAS & COFFEE

GOOD FOR HOME & GARDEN PARTY.

obtainable everywhere

WILSON'S

TEA AND COFFEE DEPOT.

90-92, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay

THE

Bombay Chronicle.

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Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

ARTISTIC MOSAIC WORK IN BROKEN TILES OR CHINA. PATTERNS MADE ACCORDING TO DESIGN

SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO

GULAMALI GULAMHUSEIN
21 BANK STREET FORT BOMBAY
ESTAB 1890 TELEGRAM

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

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The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.

MOTHERS ONLY READ

LACGENERA (Angel's Galactogogue) is a palatable vegetable preparation for producing a plentiful healthy and natural flow of milk in nursing mothers when the milk is absent or scanty. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily.

LACGENERA (REGD.)

Beware of imitations

Sold everywhere—

MADON SONS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

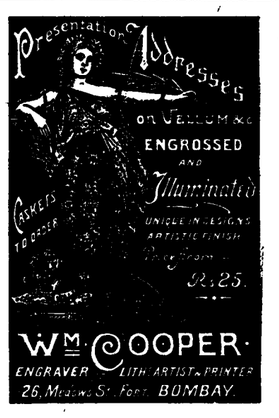
NEW SHOP
NEW GOODS!
Extreme low prices to collect customers.

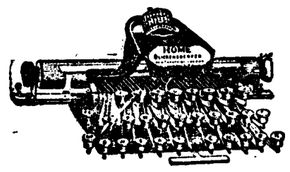
Special offer for a short time Metal System Roscop best quality lever watch Rs. 2-0, Silver 8 dozs O. F. beautiful lever watch Rs. 8-0. Besides these all sorts of watches, clocks, timepieces, rolled gold jewellery etc. sold at prices beyond competition. A visit earnestly requested.

ABDULKADAR MOHAMEDALLY & Co.
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

271





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BLICK TYPEWRITER AGENCY.

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CALCUTTA. P. O. Box. 244.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 23rd May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0'13" and Multan 0'28" of rain. Moderate cloud has appeared in the south-east Punjab, while skies continue clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air has become considerably damper in the area or rainfall. Temperature continues in large defect in the south-east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now lightly to moderately clouded in some places. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature has begun to rise but remains below the average at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikanet has had 0'24" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is slowly rising but continues below the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded in other districts. Humidity is in slight excess at Ahmedabad. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately lcouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature in generally in defect. The minimum is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Moderate cloud persists over nearly the whole division. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon records 0'22" of rain. The air contains the usual amount of moisture but has become slightly damper in south Hyderabad. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Several dust or thunderstorms occurred in the Punjab, Rajputana, south Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan but the reported precipitation has been light. Cloud has increased and the rainfall has been general on the Malabar Coast, in the Carnatic, Mysore and in the Madras Deccan during thunderstorms. The important falls being 2'05" at Trichinopoly, 1'26" at Cuddapah. Sea has become slight at Cochin, Colombo and Madras. Temperature in the north-east shows a slow rise, but is yet much below the average.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are likely in the southern half of the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana. Some thunderstorms are probable in the Bombay Deccan, the south Konkan and the southern half of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON FRIDAY, the 23rd of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st. November to date	Rainfall. Variation. 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	89°8	77°5	85	..	6·31	+4·64
Jask	90·3	79 8	85	..	4·18	+0·11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	5·50	+1·80
Do. (21st)	104·8	86·1	82	..	1·44	—0·42
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105·0	76·5	64	0·28	6·00	—5·09
Rawalpindi	95·4	69·9	50	..	..	..
Lahore	92·4	72·2	60	0·02	1·61	+2·38
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	91·5	67·0	74	0·05	12·20	+4·93
Delhi	89·0	73·8	77	0·13	2·74	—0·86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97·5	78·0	62	..	3·65	+1·49
Mainpuri	93·3	76·6	71	..	5·27	+2·51
Jhansi	?	79·5	49	..	?	?
Cawnpore	94·7	77·9	62	..	6·46	+4·15
Allahabad	98·6	79·5	47	..	3·37	+2·94
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	113·1	85·3	69	..	0·44	—0·94
Karachi	91·5	83·0	65	..	1·27	—0·36
Ajmer	95·6	78·2	61	..	2·38	+0·53
Jaipur	97·2	77·1	55	..	1·47	—0·50
Kotah	97·6	80·6	49	..	3·49	+1·90
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97·5	78·0	66	..	0·00	—0·58
Dwarka	89·3	81·2	77	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	87·1	80·8	79	..	0·03	—0·49
Rajkot	103·1	74·3	72	..	0·48	—0·17
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para.	103·5	80·3	70	..	0·44	—0·35
Surat	94·4	80·1	72	..	3·59	+3·24
Ahmedabad	104·2	81·2	73	..	0·48	+0·01
Deesa	103·8	80·4	64	..	0·93	—0·28
Neemuch	97·9	78·5	58	..	3·91	+2·82
Indore	95·1	78·1	63	..	5·32	+4·22
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96·8	76·3	54	0·02	8·09	+4·89
Saugor	96·3	78·1	54	..	4·84	+2·00
Hoshangabad	97·6	77·4	49	..	4·54	+2·41
Khandwa	100·7	80·1	60	..	5·85	+4·45
Akola	105·2	83·5	47	..	1·65	—0·42
Amraoti	98·8	81·8	46	..	1·17	—1·32
Nagpur	100·6	81·8	46	..	2·40	—0·75
Chanda	103·5	82·0	61	0·01	6.29	+2·51
Raipur	100·7	83·6	56	..	4·05	+0·64
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92·3	81·6	74	..	3·62	+2·93
Ratnagiri	91·5	80·9	69	..	10·70	+9·80
Mormugao	91·8	82·2	74	..	3·62	+1·23
Karwar	89·7	81·6	75	..	3·73	+0·83
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103·4	72·1	67	0·22	5·29	+3·95
Ahmednagar	101·1	75·5	47	..	1·24	—0·66
Poona	99·5	72·3	65	..	3·44	+1·31
Sholapur	102.8	80·6	58	..	1·67	—0·97
Bijapur	100·2	75·8	72	..	4·00	+1·30
Belgaum	97·3	68·5	63	..	2·38	—2·66
Aurangabad	100·9	72·2	61	..	1·67	—0·39
Nizamabad (Indur)	104·9	83·7	56	..	3·54	—0·55
Hyderabad	101·3	80·2	67	0·05	2·53	—1·17
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91·3	76·8	79	0·33	6.46	—1·35
Calicut	90·8	77·1	85	0·18	8·08	—2·37
Cochin	91·7	76.7	83	0·68	9·97	—13·09
Colombo	88·0	76·5	93	..	55 89	+9 27
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93·8	82·2	80	..	2·79	—5·56
Bellary	104·0	74·3	80	0·25	4·75	+0·11
Cuddapah	107·5	72·5	81	1·25	1·64	+5·20
Madras	92·5	81·5	61	..	13·39	—8·43
Bangalore	92·3	67·3	92	0·62	4·59	—3·83
Coimbatore	96·9	73·8	92	0·10	14 74	+5·52
Trichinopoly	96·9	68·5	78	2·08	12 76	—0·68
Negapatam	98·2	80·7	70	..	27·17	—4·49

THEFT OF CINEMA FILMS.

Mr. J. Armfield, manager of the Asiatic Film Hiring Company, having his place of business at Hornby Road, reports to the police the theft of various cinema films and other property collectively valued at Rs. 409 between the evening of the 21st and the morning of the 22nd. It is alleged that the entrance to the premises was affected by somebody climbing over a window through the fan-light on the first floor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

May 24.

334. *Competition.*—The Corps team will fire on Sunday, the 25th instant, for the Binning Empire Day Shield. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 A.M.

335. *Leave.*—No. 7174, Vol. V. Jamni, "G" Coy., is granted leave of absence from 16th May to 30th November 1913.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 22nd May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr .. ..inches 29·761

Temperature of Air .. degrees 86·2

Wet Bulb Thermometer.. .. ,, 78·6

Dew Point .. .. .. ,, 75·9

Relative humidity of Air .. ,, 0·719

Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) .. .. .. 2·8

Maximum temperature of Air.. degrees 92·3

Minimum do. do. .. ,, 80·6

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight WNW, NW, W, WNW.

Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight .. .. miles 111

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.
	May.	h.	m.		ft. in.
Sat.	24	m 1	25		25 5
		2	20	a	27 9
Sun.	25	m 2	7		24 8
		3	0	a	26 11
Mon.	26	m 2	51		24 0
		3	41	a	26 2
Tues.	27	m 3	42		23 5
		4	24	a	25 7
Wed.	28	4	46		23 1
		5	11		25 3
Thurs.	29	m 5	58		23 2
		6	3	a	25 1

1913		Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.
	May	h.	m.		f. in.
Sat.	24	m 7	14		16 3
		8	30	a	19 11
Sun.	25	m 7	49		17 4
		9	20	a	20 2
Mon.	26	m 8	26		18 4
		10	21	a	20 4
Tues.	27	m 9	12		19 4
		11	32	a	20 3
Wed.	28	m 10	13		20 2
Thurs.	29	0	31		19 11
		11	37		20 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
23.	(Fri.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8m,
24.	(Sat.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m,
25.	(Sun.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9 m.
26.	(Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 9 m.
27.	(Tues)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10 m.
28.	(Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10 m.
29.	(Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon, May 20. 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.: Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m, A. M.; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10 h. 7 3 m. P. M.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 23rd May 1913 was 29'971 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FIRST CHINESE LADY ORATOR.

The opening of the Chinese National Convention, the inauguration of a permanent government for the new republic, and the election of a President, took place in Peking on one day, says "Cebu Chronicle." The event was celebrated by the Chinese of Cebu in a manner befitting the high importance of the occasion, and in the evening a brilliant reception was given in the local Chinese Commercial Club, several hundred Chinese gathering. After the first exchange of formalities, a Chinese lady was introduced to the assembled patriots by the Hon. President Liao Sen Wan; her appearance was greeted with a burst of applause, and she began an oration specially composed to celebrate the historic occasion. This is the first time in the annals of the Chinese community of Cebu where a lady of that nationality has spoken in public, and is a remarkable sign of the great and wonderful change that is taking place in the minds and lives of the people of the Celestial nation. The speech was rendered in the Amoy dialect, and occupied the best part of an hour being listened to with rapt attention, punctuated by rounds of applause. The lady proved quite an eloquent speaker and as her speech grew more enthusiastic so also grew the zeal of her audience. She painted in glowing colours the fair promise of the future for China; she pointed out the necessity of education for both sexes, the duties of good Republican citizens, and the equality of men and women. Several other members of the club made appropriate speeches, and the gathering closed after an evening spent most enjoyably.

The mules laterly imported from Argentine where they were bought by Major Shore include both ordnance and baggage animals. The former are believed to be a particularly fine lot.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

Consols 2½ per cent.	.. 74 15/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	.. 25'22
Rentes 3 per cent.	.. 85¾
Berlin Cheques on London	.. 20'44½
Bar Silver Spot	.. 27'11/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27⅜
Closing tone of Silver :—Fall caused by China selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	.. 61 5/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	.. 1/3 ⅝
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about..	£100.000
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89 ¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	.. 3 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	.. 4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	.. 4⅜
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. 7 7/9
Interest day to day loans	.. 3
Interest 7 day market loans	.. 3 1/8
Bills on Calcutta	Rs. 20,000 @ 1/4 1/16

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 23.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper market remained weak to-day. The opening rate was Rs. 96-4-0, but the market gradually declined and closed at Rs. 96-3-6 for 30th May delivery. The rate for the next delivery stood annas two higher. The business done was only on a moderate scale.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103-4.

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share market preserved a firm tone and the rates stood without any fluctuation worth nothing.

Central India moved up to Rs. 2,160 for June and Rs. 2,175 for July.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,462½ for June.

China stood at Rs. 765 for June.

David were placed at rates varying from Rs. 507-8 to Rs. 510 for June delivery.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 525 for June, but closed at Rs. 520.

Standard remained firm at Rs. 1,330 for June and Rs. 1,342-8 for July.

Ahmedabad Advance moved up to Rs. 875.

Kohinoor improved to Rs. 775 for June.

There was a considerable excitement to-day in Tram Ordinary Shares due to the announcement of a higher dividend (5 p.c.) for the last year. These shares changed hands in lot at prices varying from Rs. 200 to 210; but at the close the rate stood steady at Rs. 208.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry. Shares declined to Rs. 132.

Bank of India Shares were in demand at Rs. 67-8 and Rs. 68.

Specie Bank Shares declined to Rs. 66-8 for June.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred Shares improved to Rs. 222 and Ordinary to Rs. 99-12 for June.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion £37,700,000. Increase £1,360,000.

Public Deposits £13,900,000. Increase £ 200,000.

Other Deposits £40,700,000. Increase £2, 200,000.

Govt. Securities £12,800,000. Decrease £ 100,000.

Other Securities £31,900,000 Increase £1,000,000.

Notes and Gold £27,800,000, Increase £1 600,000

The Bank Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— ,,
Total Day's Imports	10,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Quiet steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Quiet.	
Tone of Mauchester Market :—Buyers only taking current requirement.	
Mid. Americans	6·73 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·95 d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·68 Oct. 11·12
New York Official noon call.	July 11·65 Oct. 11·12
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·17 Oct. 11·24

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6'47	6'49
J. J.	6'44	6'45
J. A.	6'41	6'42
A. S.	6'31	6'32
S. O.	6'15	6'17
O. N.	6'08	6'10
N. D.	6'05	6'07
D. J.	6'04	6'06
J. F.	6'04	6'06
M. A.	6'06	6'08

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	18,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6'49	6'55
J. J.	6'46	6'52
J. A.	6'42	6'48
A. S.	6'32	6'38
S. O.	6'17	6'23
O. N.	6'10	6'15
N. D.	6'07	6'11
D. J.	6'06	6'11
J. F.	6'06	6'11

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 22.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to Continent	11,000

Futures at New York, July, 11'81. Previous closing price 11'66.

Futures at New York, October, 11'24. Previous closing price 11'09.

Advanced on favourable cables and on limited offerings.

Spot Cotton at New York 12'10. Previous price 12'00.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 5/16. Previous price 12 5/16.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans, July, 12'23.

Futures at New Orleans, Oct, 11'33.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11⅜

Demand Bills 4'86⅜.

Silver Commercial Bars 60.

Repetition not yet received.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 23.

The local cotton market was steady in sympathy with American and Liverpool opening market. Shippers for Europe bought moderately Bengals and Westerns. Shippers for Japan confined their purchases to Broach only and display no interest for any other growth or grade. Local mills were buying moderately Oomras and Western descriptions.

One of our Liverpool friends wires as under: "Egyptian crop prospects are favourable but we have a good opinion of the market."

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	240	234	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Super Fine ..	250	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	242	235	..	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	240	233	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish ..	254	244	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	286	278	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	282	274	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	278	270	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaum ..	274	266	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	264	256	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	270	262	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	288	282	276	Do.
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	256	246	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	289	May 25 1913
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	280	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	287	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	289	..
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	290	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
M. G., Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1912-13 Bales.	1911-12 Bales.	Difference. Bales.
Receipts for the week	72,625	49,847	+22,798
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 22nd May	23,92,344	22,48,013	+1,44,331
Shipments for the week :— Europe	21,288	12,894	+8,394
China, Japan & Coast Ports	54,867	8,991	+45,876
Total	76,155	21,885	+54,270
Total shipments from 1st Sept. to 22nd May : Europe	323,678	270,096	+ 53,782
China	24,156	29,181	— 5,025
Japan	757,444	745,513	+ 11,931
Coast Ports	20,284	23,043	— 2,759
Total	1,125,762	1,067,833	+ 57,929
Afloat in Harbour:— Europe	9,204	8,475	+ 729
China, Japan and Coast Ports	14,099	13,082	+ 1,017

Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P.Ry from 1st September 1912 to 26th April, 1913 13,482b ales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B & C. I Ry, from 1st September, 1912 to 26th April, 1913 8,245 bales.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 22.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £63¾. Copper Braziers £82½ ; Yellow Metal 7⅛.

Freight.—Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13⅜ sellers ; July, August ; steady, only small biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-5¼ sellers ; May ; nothing doing. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-2½ sellers' May; 9-7¼ sellers ; October, December ; firmer and better demand, less pressure to sell. E. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6 sellers ; June, August ; steady at the decline. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay ; nominal ; nothing doing. Javas :—inactive and unchanged.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore. 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 50⅜ ; May, June ; Dunkirk ; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416 lbs. ex-ship 52½ ; April. May ; Dunkirk ; sellers canal Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46⅜ ; May, June ; Hamburg ; sellers canal, quiet Linseed Bombay. 416 lbs. ex-ship 47, May, June ; Dunkirk ; sellers canal, quiet. Linseed Calcutta 45; April, June; London, done and buyers, firmer. Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) 43, May, June ; Antwerp ; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed 6-13 ; May, June; Hull ; nearest value; quiet.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, ner 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38; May, June; London; buyers canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½ ; May, June ; London; value canal, firmer.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-9½ : May, June ; buyers quiet.

South American Wheat.—Rozario Santa F E. 62 lbs. 36⅛ ; May ; done, firmer.

Australian.—South Australian 38 ; May ; sellers.

CHILDREN *ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small does as most thing do in large ones.*

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	67/8
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6½ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15. ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6½ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	66⅜
Standard Bank Rs.50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan, Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ {12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc..	May-Oct.	25	875
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	120
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	242½
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	730
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	535
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	280
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,160
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	765
Co oi Silk ..	..	20	435
Co..ba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,462½
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	710 XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	113¾
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	281¼
David ..	May-Nov.	20	508¾
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485 XD
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	145
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	521¼
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,645
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	365
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	105
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6⅔	147½
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,335
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	775
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,460
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,210
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	34¾
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	148½ X D
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	810 X D
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,330
Sun ..	Oct.	..	127½
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	28¾
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,705
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,445
Tool Mill ..	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {C. P.	..	Nil.	450
	..	Nil.	625
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60/0	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	98
Dhond Baramati Rs.80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59⅜
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6⅔	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7⅞	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910
New Motisuli Co. ..	Nov.	50	880
New Berar ..	Oct.	35

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 9.

Now is the season of in-betweens. Football—of both codes—is over and their respective devotees are busily engaged in lamenting or rejoicing over the past and, inevitably, looking forward hopefully to the future, for hope springs na where more eternally than in the bosom of your true football enthusiast. Hockey—and no game has made greater strides in popularity than has hockey this last winter—is also over. Cricket ought to be in full swing now but the vile weather we are having has effectively cried "check" to the devotees of the willow and the leather. Beyond a few trial matches there has been practically nothing doing and no definite light has yet been shed on the prospects of the season.

Polo also is only in the practice stage and the polo enthusiast is, at the moment, more concerned with the altercation between the Hurlingham Club and the County Polo Association than with practical matters.

Lawn tennis is the only game that can, at present, be said to be really in its stride. The fact that the Covered Courts Championships, played at Queens' Club, have been decided, is evidence that this game is well under weigh, but a continuance of the present dismal conditions will seriously affect those who have only grass courts to play on, while those who are fortunate enough to have access to hard courts, have an advantage which will take a lot of wiping off.

CRICKET PROSPECTS.

The long series of slow wickets engendered by last summer's almost continual rain, had some curious effects on county cricket, not the least of which was the prominent position occupied at the finish by that Cinderella among the counties, Northampton. With very limited resources, they ran a neck and neck race with Yorkshire and were only just beaten on the post. Most of the credit for this fine achievement belongs to S. G. Smith, the West Indian, and the professional George Thompson, one of the best all-rounders at present playing. The wet wickets just suited Smith's slow bowling while Thompson was just as effective as he was on the firmer wickets of 1911. Smith and Thompson were well backed-up by East and Wells, while if there was nothing particularly sensational about the batting of the side, there was great evenness and no man with the exception of the wicket-keeper, averaged less than double figures. Smith was the batting star and was the only man to score a century.

How Northampton will fare this season remains, of course, to be seen. Should this season's wickets prove to be of the acquatic nature of last, then it may be that they will do as well. Otherwise the batting may prove hardly strong enough.

Yorkshire, after a season or two of comparative ineffectiveness, came right back last summer and again won the championship. They appear to be equally good on wet or dry wickets and in Booth, Drake, Oldroyd and Kilner, have a quartette of young men capable of backing-up effectively those grand veterans, Hirst, Rhodes Denton and Haigh. Yorkshire have a splendid captain in Sir Archibald White who is carrying on the sporting traditions of Lord Hawke. Yorkshire are quite likely to head the counties again this summer.

Kent, as usual, have any amount of amateur talent, as well as a strong professional substratum in Woolley, Humphreys, Seymour and Blythe, while plenty of young talent is being cultivated at the Tonbridge nursery which is now under the charge of the old Cantab. "Jerry" Weigall. E. W. Dillon will captain the side for the greater part of the season. Kent play the most purely sporting cricket of all the counties and should be as prominent as usual.

Sussex will severely feel the loss of the Jam Sahib of Bhawanagar and H. L. Simms. Only the two brothers Relf and Vine can be considered outstanding cricketers and the captain H. P. Chaplin has an uphill task. Hampshire, who did remarkably well last summer, should do even better this in spite of the departure of that sterling service batsman Captain E. I. M. Barrett, for whom, however, the famous Anglo-Indian cricketer, Major Greig, should prove an adequate substitute. Hampshire are very strong in betting, have some useful bowling and last season were just about the best fielding side in the country.

GLOUCESTER GLOOM.

Out West there is deep gloom where the prospects of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire are dismal in the extreme. G. L. Jessop has resigned the captaincy and his frequent appearances are doubtful. He is succeeded by C. O. H. Sewell, the South African, a sound bat. George Dennett, the ex-soldier, not far from the best slow right-hand bowler in first-class cricket, is the only man of outstanding class in the side, apart from Jessop, but he cannot carry the whole side on his shoulders.

Owing to the early crocking of their best all-rounder, the professional, Lewis, Somerset were last season left with only one man who really counted and that was W. T. Greswell, who proved himself very nearly the best amateur bowler in the country. Greswell has now returned to Ceylon and it is doubtful whether Lewis will take any further part in county cricket. The famous Rugby international forward, John Daniell, has resigned the captaincy and is succeeded by E. S. M. Poyntz. Leonard Braund is getting into the sere and yellow and Robson is well over the forty mark. There are plenty of people ready to turn out for Somerset but they are, for the most part, hardly up to county form, though M. P. Bajana, the Indian, showed promising form last season. The only class batsman in the side, P. Randall Johnson, can only turn out towards the end of the season. Altogether Somerset's prospects are about as hopeless as they can well be.

Lancashire are strong both in batting and bowling. A. H. Hornby heir to a great cricketing name, captains them and is lucky in having such batsmen at his command as the three Tyldesleys, Sharp, Makepeace and Kenneth McLeod, with others only little inferior. In bowling, Dean proved himself one of the best professionals of last season and Huddleston, Heap, Fairclough and Whitehead are all more than useful. Lieut. Brooke, who made decidedly good last season behind the stumps, has got an appointment at Aldershot and will appear in most of the matches. Lancashire should do very well this summer.

Slow cricket and Nottingham have been synonymous terms for a good many years and there is apparently no new talent to lead one to suppose that they will alter their ways this summer. A. O. Jones, a good captain and virile cricketer, in spite of his forty years, will look for chief support from the two Gunns, Hardstaff, young A. W. Carr and Payton while those tried veterans, Iremonger and Tom Wass will again bear the brunt of the bowling. Nottingham are likely to retain their respectable mediocrity, but cannot be described as inspiring.

SURREY'S HOPES.

As usual Surrey inspire great hopes, which, unfortunately of late years, they have not lived up to. Hayward is getting old but is capable of several more centuries, but Hobbs and Hayes are two of the most dangerous batsmen in the world, while the captain, M. C. Bird, Goatly and others can all make runs. Young Donald Knight, the Malvern School captain, is expected to do great things later on while there are quite a number of young amateurs knocking at the door of recognition. Another young professional of whom much is expected is W. J. Abel, son of the famous "Guv'nor." Abel can both bat and bowl and if he is somewhat slow in coming to maturity, he is only taking after his father who was a year or two before he justified himself. Surrey will depend for their bowling chiefly on Hitch, Rushby, and "Razor" Smith, the latter the most deadly of all bowlers on a slow wicket. Strudwick, the best wicket-keeper in the world, though a veteran in service, is only 32 in age, and will again account for many victims behind the stumps.

Andrew Ducat who has not yet recovered from his football injury, is hardly likely to turn out this season and his absence will be felt seriously, for he was becoming a great bat. Surrey ought to do well but they have flattered so often, only to deceive.

With P. F. Warner again fit and well, Middlesex will be a greatly improved team but he is not likely to turn out yet awhile. Tarrant, J. W. Hearne and Hendren are all more than useful bats, while Tarrant and J. T. Hearne are good enough to account for most batsmen. The latter is by way of being a cricket marvel, for, at forty-six, he is nearly as good as ever he was. Middlesex are a much stronger side later in the season than they are at the start for towards the end of July, their amateurs who have been kept away by scholastic or University duties, can turn out. Middlesex are a capable side, who if they cannot top the list themselves, will very likely put an effective spoke in the ambitions of others.

Essex could only win one match last year, which considering the batting strength of the side, was unaccountable. A team with men in it like J. W. H. T. Douglas, F. L. Fane, Percy Perrin, Charles McGahey and the Rev. F. H. Gillingham ought to have done better than this. The real weakness lay in the bowling and it is to be feared that there will not be great improvement in this respect this summer. Walter Mead is feeling the march of years and Buckenham has lost a lot of his sting. It is to be feared that Essex were a thoroughly slack side last summer and more heart will have to be put into matters if they are to show much improvement.

WORCESTER'S PROSPECTS.

The prospects of another county which did appallingly badly last season—Worcestershire to wit—are much brighter this. In the first place, the fact that H. K. Foster has been again induced to take on the captaincy will mean a great deal. He hardly played once in 1912 but is still a very fine bat. Some of the other numerous Fosters will very likely turn out again and this will mean a great addition to the batting strength. The side did not by any means do itself justice last year. They are really strong in batting with Pearson, Bowley, Arnold, Cuffe and W. B. Burns and their bowling is not to be despised. Worcestershire should certainly improve vastly on their record of last season.

Their neighbours, Warwickshire, start out with high hopes of equalling their great record of 1911 when they topped the counties. The wet wickets of last summer did not suit them at all, besides which their brilliant young captain, Frank Foster, only just back from his triumphs in Australia, showed symptoms of staleness and hardly produced the form which caused him to be proclaimed one of the best all-rounders of 1911. In the wonderful little veteran Quaife, Kinnier, Charlesworth, the twin brothers Stephens, Baker, Smith and Parsons, he has lots of sound batting to support him, while the bowling, on hard wickets at any rate, is quite good enough.

Leicestershire and Derbyshire have, for years, been hovering on the abyss. The former county have had and still have some more than useful cricketers in their ranks but for some unexplained reason they have never been a success. In the left-handed professional King, they have one of the best all-rounders and C. J. B. Wood is a type of batsman guaranteed to break the heart of any bowler. Albert Knight has given up county cricket in favour of coaching and the rest of the batting is not of much account. In Shipman and Astill, Leicestershire have a finely contrasted pair of bowlers who have not yet realised expectations but who may yet do so. Leicestershire's prospects are by no means roseate but they cannot do much worse than they did last year.

If Leicestershire's prospects are gloomy, then still more so are those of Derbyshire. The only bright spot in their dismal outlook is the taking over of the captaincy by Captain Baggalley who, if he has yet to prove himself in first-class cricket, has already made a deep impression by his keenness, and keenness is what Derbyshire wants.

The first-class cricket season nominally started on Monday with a match between a strong M. C. C. team and Middlesex at Lords but the weather was so bad that not a single ball was bowled. Nottingham were due to oppose the M. C. C. on Wednesday but so far the weather again intervened disastrously and there was no play.

Cambridge University who are expected to prove an extremely powerful side this year, began a home match against Middlesex on Wednesday and seem well on the way to victory. They dismissed Middlesex in the first innings for 142, only J. W. Hearne and Murrell, who scored respectively 43 and 40, being able to withstand the bowling of S. McCaughey, the Australian Freshman whose fairly fast right-hand deliveries accounted for seven wickets at the cost of 46 runs. Cambridge replied with 237 towards which R. B. Lagden subscribed 142, thus being the first man to score a century in this season's first-class cricket. Lagden batted altogether for two and three-quarter hours and only gave one chance—in the deep field—when he had made 132. It was a great performance on the part of the old Marlburian.

Clarke, the "googly" bowler imported from Ireland, was the most successful of the Middlesex bowlers, taking four wickets for 66. In their second innings, Middlesex lost three wickets for 75, young J. W. Hearne again batting well for 44.

POLO.

England's attempt to win back the laurels of Polo received a benediction at the hands of the King who this week gave a reception to Captain R. G. Ritson, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Captain A. Noel Edwards, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Captain Leslie St. C. Cheape, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, and Captain Vivian N. Lockett, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, who have sailed for the States, where after a month's practice, they will meet the pick of American Polo-players in the international contest. Mr. J. M. Freake goes over as fifth man and Lord Wodehouse will follow later as reserve.

In the last contest in the States it was generally agreed that England was beaten, not because of the inferiority of our representatives, but because we were out-classed in the matter of ponies. The Duke of Westminster has taken great interest in the coming contest and it is almost entirely owing to his generosity that about forty of the best ponies that money can buy have been shipped to America. Great hopes are entertained that our team will return victorious.

The polo world is awaiting with a vast amount of interest the outcome of the contest between the County Polo Association and the Hurlingham Club. The Hurlingham Club has been the M. C. C. of the sport for many years. The County Polo Association, headed by Mr. Walter Buckmaster and supported by the Indian Polo Association, the Army Polo Committee, the All-Ireland Polo Club and the Ranelagh and Roehampton Clubs, are of the opinion that this one-club rule should cease and that it would be to the advantage of the sport generally if a national Polo Association were formed. It is confidently expected that the Hurlingham Club will meet the proposal more than half-way.

The Polo season opened at Hurlingham on Saturday last (May 3rd) when the Old Cantabs, represented by by Captain S. W. Webster, Mr. Evelyn de Rothchild, Capt. Godfrey Heseltine and Mr. A. L. Tate (back) defeated Radway (Capt. W. L. Naper, Capt. H. D. Bentinck, Capt. L. W. Sadlier-Jackson, and Capt. A. G. Gwyer (back) by 14 goals to 0, the play of Capt. Heseltine being especially brilliant. A Hurlingham side consisting of Mr. J. B. Young, Capt. A. W. B. Spencer, Major E. H. Brassey and Mr. T. B. Drybrough (back) only just managed to defeat the Wanderers who were represented by Mr. J. A. Campbell Major A. A. Duff, Capt. L. H. Hardy and Mr. H. Scott-Robson (back) by 8 goals to 6.

The seventh annual spring tournament of the Blackmore Vale Polo Club ended at Sherborne on Wednesday in a narrow win for Tidworth over the home club by four goals to three after an exciting finish. Tidworth were represented by Capt. D. K. Lucas-Tooth, Capt. R. J. B. Oldrey, Mr. G. Phipps-Hornby and Mr. J. G. Porter (back) and Blackmore Vale by Mr. A. L. Kennaway, Capt. F. B. Hurndall, Capt. F. Wyndham Gray and Major H. Romer Lee (back).

LAWN TENNIS.

Law Tennis has received an enormous fillip in consequence of the great performance of the British team in bringing back the Davis Cup to England. When Messrs. C. P. Dixon, J. C. Parke, A. E. Beamish and F. Gordon Lowe left these shores in quest of the Cup last autumn, few people believed that they would succeed in their task. At best it was hoped that they would not disgrace the Old Country and consequently the joy was all the greater when the glad news came that the incredible had really happened.

The chief credit of the great feat belongs to J. C. Parke, the famous old international Irish three-quarter back. Parke, though always regarded as a good plain hard-hitting player, was never looked upon as anything extraordinary and his performance of defeating the great Norman Brooks astonished the critics. Dixon says that Parke played 30 better in the game than he has ever done before and it would require all that to make him the superior of Brooks.

Lawn tennis has never gone so strong before here and there is not the slightest doubt that the British success "down under" has had a lot to do with it. The coming Davis Cup matches at Wimbledon, for which there is a record international entry, will keep the enthusiasm well keyed up.

Three out of the four championships at Queen's Club changed hands and the most astonishing result was the victory of P. M. Davison in the Men's Singles. The young Frenchman, A. H. Gobert, did not turn up to defend his title and consequently Davison's victory over the Dane, Larsen, in the final of the Challenge round, gave him the championship, but he defeated some good men on his way. Davison has been long recognised as a good player but the absence of flourish and the quietness of his style possibly prevented people from doing adequate justice to his real worth. There is nothing whatever spectacular about Davison, but he is none the less effective and a fine player for any young player to take as a model. Davison, by the way, is one of the best fencers in England and represented his county in the last Olympic games at this sport.

The Australian pair, A. F. Wilding and Stanley N. Doust, were the only holders to retain their title, which they did easily enough in the Men's Doubles, and Doust with Mrs. Lambert Chambers, easily won the Mixed. In the Lady's Singles, Mrs. Lambert Chambers had no difficulty in knocking out Miss E. D. Holman and showed thus early that she is already in great form.

RACQUETS.

J. Soutar won the World's Racquets Championship at Philadelphia by defeating Charles Williams, the Harrow professional in four straight sets. Great surprise is expressed over here over the result. Williams could only manage to score 17 aces in the four games whereas in the match played at Queen's a month ago, the Englishman won by four games to two. Soutar, who learned his racquet-at Prince's won the two matches by six games to four and 129 aces against 92. Thus another of the ball game championships is held by the United States.

YACHTING.

The Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club has received a letter from the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club asking wheather Sir Thomas Lipton means to challenge for a match to be sailed with or without time allowance and, if with time allowance, then whether it is proposed that the match should be sailed under the New York Club's system of measurement, time allowance and racing rules of 1902, which governed the last contest or those which are in force at the present time. The letter has been forwarded to Sir Thomas Lipton and a reply will be sent in a few days.

BOXING

SHERWOOD FORESTER'S TOURNAMENT.

SLY AGAIN WINS CLEVERLY.

OPEN BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Last night was the last but one of the Sherwood Foresters' Tournament, and, during the evening, fourteen fights were decided including the five round contest between the boys. The whole of the thirteen events were in the semi-final round, and speculation rose highest as to the result of the Open to All India 10st. 7lbs. Class in which Rifleman Hutchinson, Royal Irish Rifles, met Pte. Sly of the Middlesex Regiment. The second fight in the same class between Sergt. Adkins, S.F. and Pte. Puddzzi, Loyal North Lancs, was also a keenly interesting one. There were two events in the Volunteer Championship, which were of interest locally, and the Open Bantam Weights between Feast and Major was another fight which excited the interest of the general public. Major Preston offered a special consolation prize for the man who could not otherwise win a prize.

The best fight of the evening and perhaps that of the tournament was the exhibition of science by Pte. Sly, Middlesex Regt., against Rifleman Hutchinson, the clever slogger of the Royal Irish Rifles. Sly's correct designation is the Welter Weight Champion of India and not of his Division as he figured on the programme on Thursday night. Had Hutchinson got a swing in cleanly he would have probably won by sheer strength, but Sly's footwork and innate caution made him the winner of a splendid fight on points. In the Regimental 10st. 7lbs. again, Adkin seemed to us unfortunate to lose the fight, but he did so on the actual blows. Major, a local volunteer, put up a splendid fight against Pte. Feast of the Regiment, and withstood his opponents' chaffing good haturedly. Boy Crump was beaten by Boy Whitacker's reach, but the former seemed to fight more scientifically than his opponent. The general public should attend as far as possible to-night, for we cannot see, how the thirteen fights down for decision could be less than interesting to anyone who takes the slightest interest in the art of boxing.

THE FIGHTS.

NOVICES: 10ST. 4LBS. SEMI-FINAL.

Pte. Turner opposed Corpl. Sanders Turner attacked with right and left to the head, but Sanders soon steadied him with a couple of body blows with his left. Sanders now made the attack, and, with a series of right swings to the head, made Turner dizzy. In the second round Turner got home on his opponent's head, but Sanders countered on the ribs and got in some uppercuts flooring his man who looked tired. More rib-binders with the right affected Turner visibly, but he lasted the round out. In the last round Turner tried to save himself by attacking, but Sander's body blows won him an easy contest on points, although the loser fought a stubborn and plucky fight.

NOVICES: 9ST. 4LBS. SEMI-FINAL.

Pte. Murfitt met Pte. White. White's cautious attack puzzled Murfitt for a moment. The latter then decided to attack, but, in the mix up, exchanges were even. Clinching followed, Murfitt got in the most of the blows in the first round. In the second round, White put in some hurricane swings to head and body and floored his man with a left on the head. Murfitt came up and made a strenuous attack, knocking White down twice in succession with left swings to the jaw. On the second occasion time came as a relief to White. In the last round, Murfitt went in again in vigorous style and placed a series of rights and lefts on White's head and ribs. White took his punishment splendidly and only lost a one-sided fight on points.

NOVICES: 10ST. 4LBS. SEMI-FINAL.

Pte. Staples opposed Pte. Bramley. Before the fight Lieut. Sherbrooke, cautioned the men that the should break clean. The combatants sparred for a moment and then Staples got home a telling right to the ribs. Just before the end of his round, Staples floored his opponent with another useful right to the head. Staples again led with three successive right swings and floored his man with a left to the jaw. Bramley rose but was again sent to the boards. The fight was stopped and the verdict went to Staples.

REGIMENTAL BANTAM WEIGHTS: SEMI-FINAL.

Pte. Morton met Pte. Spick. The contestants sparred without hitting for some time. Spick landed twice on his opponent's nose. At the end of the round Morton gave the fight to Pte. Spick as he had twisted his ankle.

VOLUNTEER CHAMPIONSHIP SEMI-FINAL.

Vol. Roach, B. B. & C. I. V met Vol. Kubes, B.V.R., who has been promoted from Cadet to Volunteer, since he last fought Major, made the attack throughout the first round. In the second round Kubes early got in a right swing to the ribs, which he followed up with a right and left of the same sort on the head, which made Roach look worried. Kubes continued to attack his man coolly and had much the better of the round. At the last time of meeting Roach was warned about "flicking" his opponent and not hitting clean. He countered better, however, than before but was not possessed of the same amount of ring craft as Kubes. Kubes met a duck with a left upper-cut and here the round ended, again in his favour. Kubes won on points.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA: 10ST. 7LBS. SEMI-FINAL.

In this fight Sly, Middlesexes Regt. met a much thicker set man, Hutchinson, R.T.R. Hutchinson's lightning knock-out blow when he quickly disposed of Dunn on Tuesday, showed that Sly would have to use all his right craft, and to avoid swings. After some uneventful sparring Hutchinson made a rush but was nicely stalled off. Sly saved and countered a heavy right swing at his head and satisfied himself by defending. Just as time came in first round he ducked cleverely and avoided a terrific right swing. In the second bout more sparring occured, and then Sly countered a heavy rush with right and left to the ribs five times saving himself repeadedly by duck. Sly gauging the wildness of his opponent's guard put in a battery of jabs on Hutchinson's head and time ended an exciting round where scientific boxing proved of great advantage to Sly. At the last time of meeting, Sly was cautious and a swing of Hutchinson's missed altogether Sly got in a right upper-cut on the mark.

Hutchinson now stalled off to the best of his ability, but Sly's swings to his ribs tired him. Sly's ring craft won him a good fight on points. This was a splendid fight.

REGIMENTAL: 10ST. SEMI-FINAL.

Pte. Brown and Pte. Bentley were the contestants. Brown first drew blood and with a right and left to the head, floored Bentley, who rose at once. Bentley then came in with some quick upper-cuts, but got his left home on his opponent's jaw just as the first round ended. In the second round, Bentley countered and attack with a left upper-cut to the mark and a right swing to Brown's head. Then Brown got in a right and left swing to ribs and body. Both men mixed it and exchanges were fairly even in the second round. In the last round Bentley led to the jaw with his right and followed his up by attacking. Bentley got home his right effectively on ribs and head, but hit somewhat wildly. In spite of this he scored all the hits, and gained the verdict on points.

FIVE ROUND CONTEST.

This was a five round contest between Boy Crump, Sherwood Foresters and Boy Whitacker, B.V.R.

FIRST ROUND.

Mixing things from the start, Whitacker attacked slightly but Crump was cool in the face of a somewhat premature attack. The boys showed a knowledge of boxing and the first round was fairly even.

SECOND ROUND.

Whitacker led at the head with his left and then punched with both hands. Whitacker again landed a few right and left swings, but they did not materially affect his opponent. Crump attacked off and countered well. Whitacker's round.

THIRD ROUND.

Whitacker again led but Crump countered well. Whitacker's swings were somewhat wild, but he still kept his opponent busy defending. Crump was receiving swings with both hands, but remained cooler than Whitacker.

FOURTH ROUND.

In the penultinate round Crump came up the fresher, but Whitacker's swings were still insistent and in many cases landed. His swings were quick and Crump was not equally quick enough to counter them.

FIFTH ROUND.

Crump and Whitacker came up fairly fresh to the last time of meeting. Whitacker got the better of the opening mix up, but once Whitacker received a steading punch on the mark. Whitacker won a good fight on points.

REGIMENTAL FEATHER WEIGHT, 9ST. SEMI-FINAL.

Lce.-Cpl. Wilson met Cpl. Graham. Wilson led and clinches followed in which the competitors were told to warn against hitting in hold. In the subsequent mix up Wilson attacked with a series of blows at head and body. Both were warned to break clean between the first and second rounds. In the second round Wilson led, but a hot left upper cut got home on Wilson's ribs. Graham dodged the more cleverly, but it was Wilson's round. In the last round after a mix up, Wilson fought for a knock out and landed two hot punches with the right on the mark. He followed this up and floored Graham for a minute, knocking him out with a left swing in 2mins. 45secs.

VOLUNTEER CHAMPIONSHIP: SEMI-FINAL.

In this event Vol. La Touche, the slogger from the G. I. P. R. V. who outed Fonseca, met Vol. Gardner of the same Corps. La Touche opened with a right swing which put his man to the floor. Gardner rose and La Touche continued slogging with right and left. Gardner stalled well for a time but was unable to face his opponent and went conveniently through the ropes, on the call of time. In the third round Gardner stood out and defended against La Touche who damaged his face. After a plucky display. Gardner lost to La Touche on points, but fought pluckily and cleverly. Gardner the more scientific. REGIMENTAL 10ST. 7LBS. SEMI-FINAL.

In this fight, Lce-Cpl. Taylor met Pte. Dunn. Dunn early got some facial punishment and made the best of his ability to counter on the body. After this in the mix up things were more even. In the second round Dunn attacked but Taylor countered with a swing. Taylor seemed to get the better of the round. At the last time of meeting both men led with punches at the face with both hands. Here Dunn had a slight advantage, but although Taylor looked the cooler and an extra round was ordered. In this there was little to choose and Dunn won a hard fight on points.

OPEN TO INDIA: 10ST. 7LBS. SEMI-FINAL.

Sergt. Adkin, Sherwood Foresters, met Pte. Pudduzzie, Royal North Lancs. They mixed up things from the start and Pudduzzi put in a series of hurricane blows which only seemed to tire him. At last, with a right swing, he sent Adkin to the boards for a moment but the latter came up fresh as his opponent in the second round. Pudduzzi was cautioned to keep his glove shut, and subsequently got the better of a lively mix up. Adkin with three successive fights on head, body and head, steadied Pudduzzi. The round ended in Adkin's favour. In the last round Adkins used his right with effect, but Pudduzzi countered well and forced the fighting. A left swing by Adkin and Pudduzzi was cautioned for hitting low. An extra round was ordered. Pudduzzi tried a left but missed. Adkin got three punches in on the mark. Pudduzzi won a well fought fight on points.

REGIMENTAL MIDDLE WEIGHTS: SEMI-FINAL.

Lance-Cpl. Dunn won from the Pte. Bramley who scratched.

OPEN BANTAM WEIGHTS. SEMI-FINAL.

Pte. Feast, Sherwood Foresters, met Bugler Major, G. I. P. R. V. After sparring Major missed a right swing but not his left home to Feast's head. Major did not wait for an attack but got some hurricane swings home. Feast closed and gave Major some rib-binders which put him to the ropes. First round even. In the second round Feast attacked his opponent's body, but Major got home a good right swing to the ribs. Feast then closed and got his right and left home on the body. In the last meeting, after a cautious start, Feast got a left swing home on the mark. Another right swing to the ribs by Feast and Major's right came in again on Feast's head.

Prizes for the best losers were awarded to Sergt. Adkin (special prize). Other prizes to Corpl. Graham and Vol. Gardner.

THE DERBY.

LATEST BETTING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 23.

The following is the latest Derby betting:—

9 to 4 against Craganour.

5 to 1 Shogun.

25 to 1 Day Comet, Prue and Radiant.

BRITISH-AMERICAN POLO.

LORD WODEHOUSE SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Lord Wodehouse sailed for New York yesterday to act as a reserve for the English polo team.

SIMLA SPORTS.

POLO TOURNAMENT POSTPONED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 23.

The clouds have cleared off and fine weather set in and there is prospect of the Annandale ground soon drying to admit of training for race horses and practice games at polo being renewed.

The polo tournament has been further postponed and will now begin on Thursday, 29th, the semi-finals on June 3rd and the finals on June 5th.

As some races have not filled and no further final entries are expected fresh races will have to be framed.

CRICKET FIXTURES, 1913.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

Date.	Opponents.
June 14	Parsee Gymkhana.
June 21	Islam Gymkhana.
June 28	G. I. P. Ry. C. Club.
July 5	Persian Club.
July 12	Municipal C. Club.
July 19	Baronet C. Club.
July 26	Elphinstone C. Club.
Aug. 2	Bombay Gymkhana A Team.
Aug. 9	Parsee Baronet C. Club.
Aug. 16	Bassanian C. Club.
Aug. 23	John Bright C. Club.
Aug. 28 / Aug. 28	Presidency vs. Hindoos.
Aug. 30 / Aug. 30	Lusitanian Sporting Club.
Sept. 1 / Sept. 2	Presidency vs. Parsees
Sept. 3 / Sept. 6	St. Xavier's High School.
Sept. 8 / Sept. 9	Quadrangular Matches.
Sept. 9 / Sept. 10	Parsees vs. Mahomedans.
Sept. 11 / Sept. 12	Presidency vs. Hindoos.
Sept. 13 / Sept. 15	
Sept. 19 / Sept. 17	Quadrangular Final Match.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY'S CLUB.

Date 1913.	Opponents.
June 7th	Fort Office vs Works' Office (The Bombay Gas Co., Ltd.)
June 14th	Army and Navy Stores.
June 21st	Thos. Cook & Son.
June 28th	Times of India.
July 5th	Bank of Bombay.
July 12th	R. ... A. (Colaba.)
July 19th	Bombay City Police Club.
July 26th	Cox & Co.
Aug. 2nd	Times of India.
Aug. 9th	Sherwood Foresters.
Aug. 16th	Army & Navy Stores.
Aug. 23rd	Thos. Cook & Son.
Aug. 30th	R. G. A. (Colaba.)
Sept. 3rd	G. I. P. Railway Stores.
Sept. 6th	Bombay City Police Club.
Sept. 13th	Sherwood Foresters.
Sept. 20th	Bank of Bombay.
Sept. 27th	Cox & Co.
Oct. 4th	Seamen's Institute.
Oct. 14th	Married vs. Single. (The Bombay Gas Co., Ltd.)

All matches commence at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Home Ground: No. 6, Oval.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

ALARMS AND EXCURSIONS.

A WIDESPREAD CONSPIRACY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

We seem to have emerged from the comparative quietude of the past year or so into a period of alarms and excursions. The alarms are taking place in Behar, where, according to a local paper, the whole country is in a ferment over mysterious lights which have made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Motihari. The story is that the person who is belated on his journey home is very apt to be confronted by a moving light some distance ahead of him. This light, as it advances, becomes two, the two multiply by a kind of fission into four, and go on until the bewildered spectator finds himself surrounded by a ring of innumerable moving lights. They are as evasive as the "will o' the wisp," but if he ever gets near enough he generally makes out that each of them is carried by a person without a head! Apparently nothing particular happens to the onlooker, but this absurd story has thoroughly upset the nerves of the good people of Motihari, and according to the correspondent from whose narrative the above is taken the alarm occasioned by it is spreading like wildfire throughout Behar. The narrative at once suggests a practical joke, but people in this part of the world do not go in for practical joking. The alternative suggestion is "budmashi" of some kind, but the correspondent is careful to add that so far as can be ascertained these phenomena have not been accompanied by robbery, so that it is difficult to ascribe them either to foolish fun or predatory design. However the thing may be finally accounted for, the panic which it has aroused is widespread, and one never knows whether it may not lead.

As for the excursions these are provided by the sudden renewal of police activities at Dacca, and the arrest of 12 or 15 young Bengalees on a charge of conspiracy after a series of more or less sensational house searches. The immediate occasion for the raid seems to be one or other of the dacoities which have been rife in Bengal of late, and if it is so the police may be commended without any "arriere pensee," for whatever may be one's political views there cannot be the slightest question that these outrages betoken a growing demoralization of society in Bengal. At the same time it seems equally obvious that such a state of things is not to be eradicated merely by police methods. Mr. Gokhale's education proposals contain, so far as I can see, the only daylight that is visible in our present outlook.

MASS EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

It is a striking proof, by the way, of Mr. Gokhale's influence in Bengal that a short time ago a number of well-to-do young men in Calcutta banded themselves together to give practical effect to his educational aims in this province, so far as these could be attained by voluntary effort. Their scheme is to divide up Bengal into districts, and allot each district to one of their number, who shall go into the villages and into the home of the people, and educate them into an appreciation of the advantages of education for their children. By these means it is hoped to launch a popular educational movement which will become universal without any resort to compulsion. I feel that a movement of this kind is doubly hopeful—first of all because it attacks the root of most evils—ignorance—in its strong-hold, and secondly because it shows that the future leaders are doing something, and not contenting themselves with mere talk. I hear by the way that Mr. Gokhale has deprecated any forward movement until his return from England. He has become so deeply engrossed in the work of the Public Services Commission that he finds it impracticable to give much attention to anything else at present.

THE RAJSHAHI ELECTION.

The "Bengalee" is publishing some highly amusing evidence in connection with the Rajshahi election case, which recalls certain incidents of the historic contest in Eatanswill. I do not say for a moment that there has been bribery or corruption, but with the venomous detail into which only politicians are capable of going, somebody has elicited the fact that on one occasion there was a great feast at the house of a certain moulvi, who is said to have voted for the Raja of Kakina. Several witnesses deposed as to the celebration of this feast, and one of them, who was apparently not invited to it, but derived his impressions through hanging about in the offing describes it wistfully as consisting of "tea and costly biscuits, with a fine, strong scent of 'Pilau,' It makes one's mouth water to read of it, doesn't it? And the "Bengalee" is fired with a righteous indignation to ask "Who paid for this sumptuous repast?" "Thus great effects from little causes spring," and the "Bengalee" is apparently ready to move heaven and earth in order to connect the Raja's seat in the Legislative Council with the aforesaid "fine, strong scent of pillau."

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The announcement that Bombay is to have a college of Commerce has been the occasion of a certain amount of heart burning in Calcutta. Nevertheless there can be little doubt that the Hon. Mr. Lee, President of the Advisory Board of the Government Commercial Institute there, is right when he says that Calcutta cannot afford such a college at present. The support which the Commercial Institute has received from Government and the public at large—especially the Government—has been absolutely contemptible.

THE PORT BUDGET.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have just published their annual Budget, from which it appears that their expectations for the future are almost as roseate as those of Mr. Lloyd George. At the same time it must be confessed that they have more solid ground to go upon than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for their estimate of an income in the current year exceeding 146 lakhs is based upon a normal expansion of trade. The income during the past year exceeded the estimate, and was upwards of 143 lakhs, and this is merely the latest increase in a series of annual increments which, with one exception, has been absolutely steady and continuous for a period of ten years.

THE JETTY CONGESTION.

While the finances of the port are admittedly satisfactory the administration has come in for another severe handling by the Import Trade Association. It is now universally recognized that, whoever was to blame, the authorities ten years ago failed to make proper provision for the vast expansion which has since taken place. The result is such chronic congestion at the jetties that an attempt has been made to induce the importers to resign themselves to the perpetual unloading of incoming steamers at the Docks. In the case of some of the large steamers that have arrived during the past month this has been rendered absolutely imperative; otherwise delivery would not have been possible at all; but when a paragraph appeared in one of the papers suggesting that this might become a permanent arrangement the worm turned, and Mr. Haywood, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, and incidentally of the Import Trade Association, wrote a fierce letter to the Press intimating that his association could not possibly acquiesce in any such make-shift, and denouncing the incapacity of those responsible for the congestion. The problem for the importer is about as serious as it can be; for the landing changes incurred through delivery at the docks are sometimes treble those of the jetties, and yet, according to the latest report of the Port Commissioners, it must be nearly two years before the jetty accommodation can be adequately increased. One suggestion is to take the bull by the horns, and enlarge the docks sufficiently to take the entire trade so as to preserve the whole river front and its amenities for the citizens. This scheme could only be effected, of course, by means of an eloborate motor transport, and whether Kidderpore does or does not become the venue both for imports and exports, the question of motor transport will have to be faced.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The official and non-official meteorologists unite in denying that the monsoon is within miles of us, but the weather during the past week has been monsoonish in the extreme. The rain it raineth every day, and the thermometer is something like 10 degrees below normal. But we cannot afford to ignore the weather-wise for all that, for they have a knack of guessing right in the long run. I remember a year in which the man in the street made up his mind that the rains had broken in about the last week in May. The official weather clerk denied that this was so, and was laughed to scorn, especially when he went on to predict that the rains would come considerably later than usual. But the meteorologist had his innings about the middle of June, when the heat became almost intolerable, and when the real rains—that is the official rains—held off until the third week in July! Since then I have always regarded the weather clerk with a certain amount of awe!

I am told that there are more motors in Bombay than in Calcutta, but the number of those in the streets here is increasing practically daily, and there are now more than 2,200. Curiously as the number increases, the accidents appear to diminish. We have not had a really bad accident for a long time.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, May 23.

Rainfall continued in Burma, Assam and Bengal, but in the rest of Northern India only a few scattered falls occurred. Thunderstorms have been fairly numerous in the south of the Peninsula. The principal amounts are:—Moulmein one inch, Dibrugarh one and a half, Dhubri two, Silchar six, Cherrapunji five, Cox's Bazar four, Chittagong and Jessore three, each, Cuddapah one and a half and Mercara one.

The temperature is rising in Northern India, but is still largely in defect in East Punjab, United Provinces, Central India East and North Central Provinces.

Forecast:—Continuance of rainfall in Burma, North east India and in the south of the Peninsula.

THE HAJ.

STRANDED PILGRIMS.

FORMATION OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, May 23.

The Hon. Mr. L. Porter, Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department, has addressed the following letter, dated 1st April, on the question of the Haj to all Local Governments and Administrations:—

"I am directed to refer to this Department's letter No. 1,403, 13, dated the 5th August 1912 on the subject of indigent pilgrims to the Hedjaz and the necessity for taking steps to ensure their repatriation. Such action as was taken by Local Governments and Administrations in compliance with that letter to warn intending pilgrims of the consequences of not making sufficient provision for the return journey has unfortunately had in general little effect and no improvement has taken place. Five hundred Indian pilgrims were reported in December last to be stranded at Jeddah in very straitened circumstances on their return from the Haj, while some of them were stated to have been dying in the streets from exposure and starvation. To meet the emergency a special grant of Rs. 17,000 was made from Imperial revenues for their repatriation.

PRIVATE CHARITY.

"It is desirable that the relief and repatriation of indigent pilgrims should be provided by private charity and private organisation, and it has been suggested that sufficient funds might be fourthcoming if properly organised local committees were formed with the assistance of the leaders of the Mohamadan community in the different provinces. I am to invite attention in this conncetion to the Home Department circular letter Nos. 2293 and 2301, dated the 12th December 1910, in which the Government of India commended to the favourable consideration of Local Governments a suggestion made by the Government of Bombay for the formation of such committees to co-operate with the Haj Committee, Bombay, in the collection of subscriptions for the repatriation of destitute pilgrims who are annually stranded in Bombay and for the dissemination of any information regarding the Haj furnished by the Pilgrim Department, Bombay.

"The enclosed letter from the Government of Bombay indicates that the suggestion made in 1910 has had little effect that no Haj committees have been establised outside Bombay and that almost the whole burden of providing relief is thrown on the Musalmans of Bombay. The question has now become a much larger one since assistance is required not only for indigent pilgrims who have succeeded in returning to Bombay not also and more urgently for such as are stranded in the Hedjaz. The principle, however, remains the same and I am directed to forward a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State No. 101 Rev., dated 18th October 1912, together with a copy of the report on the Haj of 1911-1912 in which Dr. Abdul Rahman, the Vice Counsul at Jeddah has also recommended the establishment of local committees.

APPEAL TO MUHAMADANS.

I am to suggest that with the permission of Government of the earnest attention of leading Muhammadan gentlemen and of the Anjumans and Muhammadan associations may be drawn to the advisability of taking steps for the formation as an experimental, measure of suitable local committes working on a voluntary basis. In order to enhance the influence and usefulness of the committees it might be perhaps desirable to associate them with the distribution of passports. The number of such committees will have to be decided according to the requirements of each province but, as local knowledge and interest will be discharging their functions, the district would appear to be a suitable unit as suggested in the letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 978, dated 4th February, 1913. Their organisation will, of course, be a question of importance and I am to commend to your consideration the suggestion of the Government of Bombay that aGovernment official should be associated with or appointed chairman of each committee. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is in charge of the Pilgrim Department there and is also the President of the Bombay Haj Committee and the committe when formed can correspond with him direct as proposed by the Government of Bombay in regard to all such matters as come within the scope of their duties.

MONOPOLY OF TRAFFIC.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S VIEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 23.

The following Hedjaz question, dated 16th May, has been added by Mr. L. C. Porter, Secretary to the Government of India, to Local Governments and Administrations in India: I am directed to address you further on the subject of dealing with indigent pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz.

In the Home Department letter, dated the 27th November, 1905, the Government of India after explaining the views which have guided them in refraining from insisting on the purchase of return tickets by pilgrims referred to the fact of the system of compulsory return tickets having been introduced by the Egyptian, French, Dutch and Straits Settlements Governments, and inquired of the Local Governments whether in view of the annual influx of large numbers of indigent pilgrims at Jeddah after the Haj a similar system might not in the interests of the pilgrims themselves be introduced in India. The opinions of the leading Muhammadans and Anjumans which were obtained and forwarded by the Local Governments showed that the majority of the community were opposed to the proposal. It was represented that many of the pilgrims stayed in Arabia permanently, that some of them embarked with this intention, and that a considerable number who belonged to Central Asia and Afghanistan made their way to their homes overland instead of returning by sea. It was further stated that owing to competition between steamers and to charitable assistance from Muhamadans in Jeddah poor pilgrims were often enabled to obtain return passages to India for small sums or for nothing at all, that if a system of return tickets was adopted it would be difficult to arrange that pilgrims should find steamers of the line by which they wished to leave, and that it was quite impossible to induce various shipping companies to work in combination for these reasons. The Government of India decided in their letter to the Local Governments, No. 733-742 dated May 18th, 1907, to abondon the proposal. At the same time they requested the local Governments to adopt such measures as they might find feasible to bring to the notice of intending pilgrims the advisability of depositing with the Consul at Jeddah on arrival a sufficient sum of money to secure their return passage to India.

FAILURE OF WARNINGS.

3, Experience has shown that the hopes then entertained that voluntary action on the part of the Muhammadan community and the pilgrims themselves, would remedy the admitted evils of the existing system have not been fulfilled. Instructions and warnings, though repeated from time to time, have had no result, and the number of indigent pilgrims continues to increase. The annual reports of the British Vice-Consul at Jeddah, a Muhammadan gentleman named Dr. Abdur Rahman, have disclosed year after year a state of affairs that can only be described as lamentable. In his report on the pilgrimage for 1910-1911 the Vice-Consul wrote as follows: "The third and the last need of the pilgrims, mainly of Indian pilgrims, is to find means for their repatriation to India. Experience shows that the number of destitutes is increasing year by year. The local Turkish Government demands repatriation of the pilgrims, and there are no means at the disposal of this Consulate to ship hundreds of destitute pilgrims every year. I beg to submit that it will be in the interests of every body concerned including the pilgrims themselves if the compulsory return ticket system be enforced even if it be for one year as a trial. It is a painful sight to see these destitutes dying by thousands every year miserably in this country for want of protection against inclemencies of weather, proper food and sufficient means to take them back to their homes. In his report for 1911-1912 Dr. Abdul Rahman again urged the necessity of action: "It is greatly to be desired," he wrote, "that some means were devised for checking the arrival of Indians in such circumstances and under such conditions which are a disgrace to Islam. In this year the 26th of February saw the last ship load of Japanese pilgrims sail from Jeddah, while the bulk of them had left within one month of the Iid of the Haj, and it took nearly to the end of June to get rid of the Indians even with a considerably smaller number than was expected. Close on one thousand Indians were lying for weeks in this town in the most abject misery. It goes without saying that a great number died. It is very natural that the Turkish authorities should object to such a system and that they should demand that provision should be made by the responsible Government for the removal of its subjects who are a burden and an offence and a source of danger to the town."

ACUTE SITUATION.

The situation during the recent pilgrimage has become even more acute. Some 500 Indian indigent pilgrims collected at Jeddah before the end of December in the most pitiable circumstances of starvation and disease. Private charity was exhausted; shipping companies refused to convey them free of charge. The Government of India made a special grant of Rs. 17,000 for their repatriation.

5. The reports of the Vice-Consul have been endorsed by the British Ambassador at Constantinople and have attracted the attention of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. They result in two conclusions, *viz.*, (1) that the annual influx of indigent pilgrims from India is a source of much misery and confusion; (2) that the best solution of the problem is a system of compulsory return tickets.

6. In view of these conclusions the Government of India for some time past have been in communication with the Bombay Government. They are as ever deeply concerned in arranging for the conveyance to Arabia in comfort and health and at a reasonable cost of their Muhammedan subjects, and they consider that the time has come to consult the Local Governments and the Muhammadan public generally on the whole question. With this object they forward herewith the latest proposals of the Bombay Government contained in that Government's letter No. 2896, dated 11th April, 1913.

7. That Government proposes to give to a firm of standing the monopoly of the pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz for a term of years subject to conditions as to (*a*) the adoption of a system of compulsory return tickets, (*b*) fixed maximum passage rates, and (*c*) the introduction of a general improvement in the conditions of traffic.

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT.

8. The arguments in favour of a system of compulsory return tickets are first, that the system has been successfully introduced by other Governments, *e.g.*, the Egyptian, French, Dutch and Straits Settlements Governments; secondly that article 88 of the Paris Sanitary Convention of 1903 to which India is a party, provides that if local circumstances permit pilgrims must prove that they possess means absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of the pilgrimage, and in particular that they have a return ticket, and the more recent Convention of 1911 contains the same proviso (Article 86); and third that the Bombay Government who are specially interested and have special knowledge of the pilgrim traffic are strongly in favour of the proposal, and that no alternative proposal to remedy the existing evils has been put forward.

9. The impossibility of inducing the various companies to work in combination in the past was one of the chief objections raised to a system of compulsory return tickets. This objection is met by the proposal to grant a monopoly. This indeed in the opinion of the Government of Bombay is necessary if only to impose fixed or maximum rates, and without these it would be difficult to secure either profits for the shipping companies or sufficient ships for the pilgrims.

THE RATES.

10. The Government of India have no definite information how the maximum rates set out in the letter of the Bombay Government compare with the average rates now levied, but they understand that the present system has not been conducive to cheap passage rates during, recent years. The Vice-Consul's report on the Haj of 1911-12, a copy of which was enclosed with this Department's letter No. 619-628, dated 18th April, 1913, regarding the Haj Committees will show that for a single voyage from Bombay to Jeddah deck passages were paid for at the high rate of Rs. 120. It is true that the advertisement rates have seldom exceeded Rs. 50 for the outward voyage, but in practice during the rush of traffic passages have, it is understood, been paid for at more than double that amount. For the return journey the prices of deck tickets ranged between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 according to the Haj Report for 1911-12, and during the recent pilgrim season the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company charged at the rate of Rs. 40 per head in the case of the indigent pilgrims for whose repatriation a special grant was made by the Government of India. If, however, the maximum rates given in the Bombay Government's letter are likely to prove a serious obstacle to the acceptance of the scheme the Government of India would be glad to consider any alternative proposals which will facilitate the introduction of a satisfactory system of return tickets at more moderate rates (combined with an adequate provision for refunds in the case of deaths, settlement in the Hedjaz or return by land,) and will thereby secure the comfort of Muhmmadan pilgrims at a reasonable cost to them, even if it may be necessary for this purpose to grant to the steamer company a subsidy from general revenues.

11. With these remarks I am to commend the scheme to, the consideration of all Governments and Administrations, and to ask that any remarks either on its principle or its details may after consulting with leading Muhammadan gentlemen and Associations be furnished to the Government of India. I am to request that the matter may be treated as urgent as the Government are desirous that any measures that may be approved should be introduced for the pilgrimage of 1914.

12. His Excellency in Council desires that the present proposal should not interfere with the formation of Local Haj Committees as recommended in this Department's letter Nos. 619-28, dated the 18th April, 1913. Such Committees may not only be of some use for the purposes of the ensuing pilgrimage, but will, even if a system of compulsory return tickets is adopted, be of assistance, in diffusing information in acting as the channel of communication between pilgrims and the Central Haj Committee and in raising funds for the repatriation of the indigent pilgrims that may still continue to be stranded in the *Hedjaz*. Finally, the Government of India commend to wealthy and charitable members of the community the cause of the poorer Muhammadans whose sufferings they deplore and desire to relieve.

The Bombay Government's letter referred to above was published in the "Chronicle" of May 22.

GUARD'S BRAVERY.

KING EDWARD MEDAL CONFERRED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 23.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has conferred the King Edward Medal upon Mr. A. E. Strout, a guard of the East Indian Railway, Dinapur Division for bravery in saving the life of a passenger last year. It is probable His Excellency the Viceroy will make the presentation.

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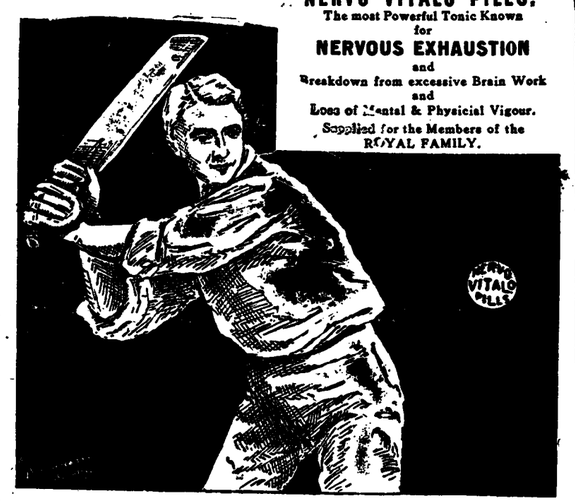

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GREEN.—On the 22nd instant, to Mr. and Mrs. A Garrard Green, Bandra, a son.

HOMAN.—At Lahore, 6th May, the wife of A. Knox Homan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FOSTER—HEARNE.—7th May, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Richmond Town, Bangalore, by the Rev. H. W. Butterfield, the bride's uncle, William Stewart Foster, R.F.A., Student, College of Engineering, Madras, youngest son of Captain H. Foster, Ordnance Department, retired, and Mrs. B. S. Foster, Bangalore, to Lilian Iris, eldest daughter of the late Conductor Samuel Hearne, P.W.D., and Mrs. E. Hearne, Bangalore.

DEATH.

BOWDER.—At Roorkee, 7th May, Hugh Waldemar, the beloved and only son of Captain and Mrs. W. E. Bowder, Ordnance Department, aged 18 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-Day.

Empire Day.

Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament. Cooperage, 9 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Departure of the English Mail.

Concert, Gloria Church Compound, Byculla, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.

Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.

Tuesday, May 27.

Special Vacation Sitting of the Bombay High Court: Short Causes and other urgent work.

Meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Wednesday, May 28.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Thursday, May 29.

Special Vacation Sitting of the Bombay High Court: Urgent Criminal work.

Friday, May 30.

Arrival of the English Mail.

Saturday, May 31.

Departure of the English Mail.

Balloting for an elective trustee for the Port of Bombay begins 10-30 a.m., at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 24th 1913.

IN CAMERA.

The mail papers contain the full text of the very important judgment of the House of Lords in which the powers of a Court to try cases in camera and to prevent the disclosure of proceedings so conducted were in question. The facts of the case were fully stated in a former article, and need not be further mentioned. The Lord Chancellor delivered a short judgment in which he enunciated the broad principle that the Court must, as between parties, administer justice in public. The Lord Chancellor proceeded to state that this principle was subject to apparent exceptions, founded on the fundamental principle that the chief object of the courts of justice must be to secure that justice is done. The exceptions specifically mentioned relate to cases of wards of court, lunatics, and matters involving the disclosure of trade secrets,—*e.g.*, the secrecy of a process of manufacture or discovery or invention. Lord Shaw, in his separately delivered judgment, deals with these exceptions mentioned by the Lord Chancellor, to which we shall presently refer. But at any rate, the Lord Chancellor fully agreed that in this particular case the facts fell short of what was requisite to justify a departure from the principle which required the hearing of cases in open court, and Lords Halsbury, Loreburn, Shaw and Atkinson concurring in this view, the judgment of the Court of Appeal was reversed and the order of Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane discharged.

Lord Shaw's judgment will take high rank among the classical judgments of the English bench which have contributed to the building up of the liberties of the subject wherever British laws are administered. His Lordship gave an analysis of the facts and the law bearing thereon. Lord Shaw stated the true nature of the alleged contempt when he defined the order of Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane as tantamount to an injunction of perpetual silence with regard to what had transpired in the proceedings in camera. Such a view, his Lordship proceeded to show, would be an abrogation of the liberties of the subject. His main argument is that there is no validity in the assumption that the courts of law have any general power to administer justice within closed doors. After an elaborate and luminous review of the practice of the old Ecclesiastical courts, which was held to justify the present Divorce Court in hearing cases of nullity of marriage in camera, Lord Shaw declared that the effect of the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857 was to bring all matrimonial causes within the range of judicial proceedings, and, as such, liable to be heard in open court. On the main question for decision, Lord Shaw was emphatic in the expression of his opinion that the order of Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane to hear the case under reference in camera was beyond his power to make; and that, even on the assumption that he had the power to make it, it was beyond his power to impose a suppression of all reports of what passed at the trial after the trial had come to an end. Lord Shaw was "shocked by the whole proceedings," which he considered tantamount to the declaration that an English Court of Justice can conduct its proceedings in impenetrable secrecy, and as such constituted, not only "an encroachment upon and the suppression of private right," but also "the gradual invasion and undermining of constitutional security." Lord Shaw goes so far as to say that this result achieved under a free constitution "might have been achieved under, and have accorded with, the genius and practice of despotism."

These are strong words, but none too strong in view of the fact that the suppression of the liberties of the subject would not be capable of being allowed even as a prerogative of the Crown. Much less permissible, said his lordship, would it be "to remit the maintenance of constitutional right to the region of judicial discretion," for that would be "to shift the foundations of freedom from the rock to the sand." He quotes Hallam as ranking the publicity of judicial proceedings even higher than the rights of Parliament as a guarantee of public security. Since the fall of the Stuarts, the judiciary have paid a constant and most watchful respect to the rights of the subject but little by little these rights have been whittled away under cover of rules of procedure, and latterly there has been a progressive departure from the law. Referring to the three exceptions to the rule of publicity mentioned by Lord Haldane, Lord Shaw enunciates the rule as applicable to all of them, that when respect has been paid to the object of the suit, the rule of publicity should be resumed. The courts, he said, have no right to impose a perpetual rule of silence on a ward or a person who was temperarily insane; nor, in a matter affecting trade secrets, after the secrecy or confidentiality had been abandoned and the facts had become public property. The true principle Lord Shaw insists upon is that after justice has been done and its task ended, a judge has no power to restrain or forbid a narration of the facts. His Lordship concludes :

I may be allowed to add that I should most deeply regret if the law were other than what I have stated it to be. If the judgements (first, declaring that the cause should be heard *in camera*, and, secondly, finding Mrs. Scott guilty of contempt) were to stand, then an easy way would be open for Judges to remove their proceedings from the light and to silence for ever the voice of the critic and hide the knowledge of the truth. Such an impairment of right would be intolerable in a free country, and I do not think it has any warrant in our law. Had this occurred in France, I suppose Frenchmen would have said that the age of Louis Quatorze and the practice of *lettres des cachet* had returned.

The judgment is of the highest value as an authoritative exposition of the law on a matter that affects the constitutional rights of the subject.

"A STRONG PERSONALITY."

The "Times" would have it that Sir William Meyer is gifted with "a strong personality," which, it seems, has somewhat militated against his advancement. We are told that three years ago his name was "considered" in connection with the Commerce and Industry Membership, but his "strong personality" militated against his advancement. Sir William's "strong personality" may solve all the problems of the Indian Government, which are largely problems of finance. Anyhow the "Times" sets Sir William a gigantic task.

Education and sanitation are amongst the most urgent, and both clamour for increased expenditure. So does the development of railways and canals. So does the introduction of improved methods of agriculture. In every direction the growth of modern activities requires in such a country as India, where private initiative is still deficient, not only Government guidance and control, but substantial assistance from the public purse. Again, it is in regard to the financial and fiscal relations, between India and Great Britain that Indian interests are already claiming to make themselves heard. It will depend largely upon the Finance Member's tact and ability whether financial and fiscal relations shall ultimately become a serious stumbling-block to the British connexion, or whether they shall serve to consolidate the ties of Empire.

A strong personality in a Finance Member must be a wonderful attribute, if, by itself, it is capable of achieving all this, including such an unconsidered trifle as maintaining the British connection. Anyhow, we wish Sir William every success.

THE CANADIAN SENATE.

Mr. Borden's naval policy has already been the innocent cause of the introduction of an innovation in Canadian paliamentary practice—we allude to the closure rule. If the Senate, at the bidding of the Liberals, rejects the Navy Bill, another constitutional reform of the highest importance will come on the tapis, and that is the reorganisation of the Senate. The fact is, the Liberals who were so long in power managed to "pack" the Senate, which is merely a partisan assembly. The "Times" Toronto correspondent describes the true inwardness of the situation when he says that "both Canadian parties in opposition advocate Senate re form. Neither in office is anxious to disturb a constitutional arrangement which reposes very valuable patronage in the governing party." The reform of the Senate is beset with difficulty. An appeal to the country, which is exactly what Sir Wilfrid Laurier aims at, would delay the naval contribution and give the Liberals a tactical victory. This course Mr. Borden may be averse from taking. One other course remains, and that is an appeal to the Imperial Government by both houses to amend the British North America Act; but the Senate will not acquiesce either in its reform or an appeal to the Imperial Government. The impasse can be only avoided by dropping the Naval Bill altogether, or appealing to the country. The future is one of uncertainty; but the "Times" correspondent says there is very little prospect of the Senate passing the Navy Bill.

CABLE AND WIRELESS.

While wireless telegraphy is making its influence felt in an increasing degree, it is interesting to note that the Cable Companies continue to maintain a prosperity, which as the "Times" declares, "has almost become stereotyped." The North-Western paid a dividend of 20 per cent. last year. The others paid less, but as the "Times" says, the "older of these big telegraph companies have attained the same consolidated and eminently respectable position as the great banks and insurance companies." Thus, the Western and Eastern Telegraph Companies paid 7 per cent. each last year. The Eastern, Australia, and China has paid a regular 5 per cent. and a 2 per cent bonus for 23 years. The Indo-European's dividend has been 13 per cent. for time out of mind. Most of the companies have been building up enormous reserves which enable them to cope with the increasing demands for extension and so forth, without trenching on shareholders' dividends or bonuses or increasing the capital of the concerns. At one time, the coming of the wireless was regarded with extreme misgiving, but latterly, the Cable Companies have been less and less disposed to be despondent. An interesting development of Cable Company enterprise is to be seen in the eagerness with which the richer companies, which are hard-pressed by wireless competition, have begun to adopt one or another of the competing systems, as an auxiliary to their cable system. Thus, wireless supplements the cable service of the West India and Panama. The Indo-European is setting apart over £ 30,000 for the purchase of the Galletti wireless system. For the rest, it is satisfactory to note that the traffic results and prospects of the Indo-European Company are regarded as encouraging. The main traffic is with India, and this shows a steady and gratifying increase. The traffic with Turkey has been abnormally heavy and other traffic is well maintained. The new system of deferred telegrams has succeeded well, while the traffic in code words, which represents 90 per cent of the Company's traffic is brisker than ever. The Chairman of the Indo-European warned the shareholders at the last annual meeting held in mail week, that they must be prepared to face further reductions in tariff, in the near future.

DAY BY DAY.

As stated by our London correspondent, when Mr. Gokhale reached London on the 4th instant he was still suffering from the earache which caused him so much trouble prior to his departure. Private advices say that he went to live in the National Liberal Club where Sir William Wedderburn and other friends called on him. After consultation they recommended that he should put himself under the medical advice of Dr. Lake, the Surgeon of the Royal Ear Hospital. That expert advised complete rest and removal to an excellent nursing home in Harley Street where he is being very well taken care of. Whether a surgical operation should or should not be performed was to depend, on what the doctor might find after a week's observation. Satisfactory arrangements have been made at the home for his comfort and absolute quiet, and it is to be hoped that under Dr. Lake's treatment the patient will soon recover.

No change has been reported in the condition of Capt Betts, resident Surgeon of the European General Hospital and his butler, who assaulted him at the hospital on Monday morning.

The Mikado, who, as wired by Reuter, appears to have been seized with a sharp attack of serious illness, may be said to be still a young man, being only thirty-four years of age. He came to the throne only last July on the demise of the late Emperor Mutsuhito. He is, however, not the offspring of the Dowager-Empress who had borne no children. The Mikado is not exactly a constitutional ruler, but is looked upon by the people of the Flowery Kingdom as "a god, a puppet-King" endowed with spiritual powers. The worship of the Imperial Ancestry is elevated into a national religion by the bulk of the Japanese people, and the Mikado, in the last resort, when he finds the government overwhelmed by popular opposition, can send a message to his recalcitrant subjects to cease all unseemly conflicts as "likely to disturb the spirit of his ancestors." Emperor Yoshihito's eldest son, Prince Hirohito, the heir-apparent, is only a child of twelve years.

A propos of the late Emperor, the current Antares Almanac, which, by the way, contains the horoscope of the late Mr. Stead and of the "Titanic's" engineers, says that at Mutsuhito's birth on November 3rd., 1852, "the Sun was opposed to Saturn and Uranus and in Vinpri-Sexaquartile to Neptune", and that it would be impossible for any man to survive such a train of malefic star courses. The stars are favourable, on the other hand, in the horoscope of the present Mikado—"Yoshi Hito has the Sun in good aspect to Venus, which is of happy augury for his accession to the throne." The star readings for May show Mars on the meridian afflicting the luminaries. This spells "rumours of war." The Government will be in difficulties and there will be illness in some Royal household.

"Punch" has rescued from oblivion the following bioscope advertisement in a Calcutta paper, which had escaped attention in Bombay:—

"ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY OF
LORD WILLINGDON,
The New Governor,
AND DEPARTURE OF
LORD SYDENHAM,
AND
ALSO THREE OTHER LATEST COMICS."

"Who are Lord SYDENHAM'S colleagues?" is "Punch's" comment.

The "Times" states that the arrangements for an aeroplane flight to India in October by Mr. G. M. Dyoli are now completed. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the Balkans, the proposed route has been altered, and will now be through France to Marseilles and thence to Sicily. After crossing to North Africa, the machine will travel by way of Alexandria, Cairo, Khartum, and Suakin to Aden, and then to Karachi. If the flight is successfully accomplished, it is proposed to present the aeroplane to the Government of India. The arrangements are necessarily contingent upon the completion of the guarantee fund, which now amounts to about £1,000.

The statistics of educational progress in British India show that the total of pupils in all institutions has risen within twelve months by over 435,000, and now stands at 6,781,000. The increase for the quinquennium was 1,393,000. The percentage of pupils to those of school-going age (reckoned at 15 per cent. of the population) has risen in the case of boys from 22.7 in 1906-7 to 26.8 in 1911-12; in the case of girls the corresponding figures are 3.2 and 4.7 per cent. The highest figures for girls are 16 per cent. in the small province of Coorg and 8.5 per cent. in Burma (where the social system differs greatly from that of India proper), while the United Provinces are last on the list with 1.4 per cent. The general increase of pupils is mainly contributed by the primary schools. While in 1910-11 the numbers under primary instruction rose by 1.5 per cent., in the following year, in pursuance of the progressive policy of Sir Harcourt Butler's department, they advanced by 7.8 per cent.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock on Friday there were twenty-four attacks and twenty-two deaths from plague out of a total mortality in the city of 89. The mortality for the same period last year was 102 and that for the year preceding 79. Four attacks from plague are reported from Umarkhadi, three from Worli, two each from Dhobi Talao, Kumbharwada, Second Nagpada, and Kamatipura, and one each from Fort (Northern), Mandvi, Chukla, Fanaswadi, Khara Talao, Walkeswar, Tarwadi, Byculla, and Sion. There was one attack from small-pox, but no cases of cholera. Out of 1,455 rats caught, 40 were found to be infected. Nine of these were found at Mandvi and five at Byculla.

CHARGES AGAINST CALCUTTA SOLICITOR.

CASE BEFORE HIGH COURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 23.

At the High Court this morning a special bench, consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Chaudhuri, sat to hear the rule issued on an Attorney of the High Court to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls. Mr. Langford James in support of the rule said that the rule was issued on behalf of Kussum Kumari Dassi, executrix of one Nilmony Pal, now deceased. On the 21st April 1909, a suit was filed on behalf of Nilmony Pal against Nayan Manjuri Dassi to recover Rs. 9,000 said to have been due on a promissory note. The plaint in that suit was drawn personally by the Attorney against whom this rule had been obtained. The promissory note, on the face of it, appeared to be for Rs. 9,000 and it was witnessed by one Kuchil. In July 1910 Kuchil brought a suit against this Attorney who in his written statement stated that on the date of the promissory note Rs. 3,000 was advanced, a year afterwards Rs. 4,000 was advanced and a fortnight afterwards Rs. 1,000 was advanced, making in all Rs. 8,000. When the promissory note was executed Nayan Manjuri was a client of the Attorney's firm. Thus he was shown to have persuaded his client with his knowledge to sign a promissory note for Rs. 9,000, knowing full well that only Rs. 3,000 had been advanced. When Nilmony filed his suit, this Attorney's firm were acting for Nayan Manjuri Dassi. The Attorney drew a plaint containing allegations which he knew to be untrue and he drew a plaint against a client of his own. As the rule was not personally served on the Attorney the Court directed a further service of the rule, and adjourned the hearing till the 2nd June.

REVOLVER MYSTERY.

DISAPPEARANCE FROM RAILWAY STATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 23.

News has reached the Sealdah Railway Police of the strange disappearance at Diamond Harbour station of a five chambered revolver, the property of a Mr. A. M. Price of that place. It appears that about 4 or 5 days ago Price was intending to travel to Calcutta for the purpose of having his revolver repaired. At the Diamond Harbour station hall he left the weapon with his luggage on the table and went on some business which delayed him for a few minutes. On his return the revolver was found missing. He immediately reported the matter to the local police who have communicated it to the Sealdah Railway Police and the matter is under enquiry.

VICEROY'S RECOVERY.

PUNJAB CELEBRETIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 23.

The Punjab Government have published Captain Atkinson's letter regarding a scheme for the celebration of the Viceroy's recovery which has been communicated to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners inviting their co-operation in making the celebration a success and suggesting that owing to the season of the year, the most suitable form of entertainment would be the distribution of sweetmeats and a gramophone or a similar amusement for the children.

PEACE TANGLE.

TURKEY HOLDING BACK.

ENDLESS BICKERINGS.

BULGARIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 23.

The diplomatists are becoming anxious about the delays in signature of the Peace Treaty while there are so many explosive elements in Eastern Europe. It was thought that all had been arranged satisfactorily for signature. The Turks are now holding back, declining to commit themselves to modifications which will bind Turkey and not the Allies. In the meantime, the Powers are all urging prompt signature of the Treaty of peace on broad lines, which will leave the vexed questions for subsequent settlement in a comprehensive Treaty which will replace the Treaty of Berlin.

Apart from actual local hostilities between the Bulgarians and the Greeks feeling in all three countries, Bulgaria, Servia and Greece, is growing in intensity. Bulgaria insists that Servia must abandon Monastir and Ochrida; otherwise, according to semi-official declarations, war is inevitable. Bulgarian officers have already been ordered to rejoin their regiments, and fresh hospital supplies have been ordered.

In spite of denials of a treaty there is good reason to relieve that Greece and Servia have agreed to resist a Bulgarian encroachment beyond certain fixed lines, and Salonika remains the bone of fierce contention. Italy's absolutely stiff attitude with regard to the southern frontiers of Albania and the Aegean Islands also causes anxiety. Italy will not listen to any concession which will risk the establishment of a Greek naval base which will dominate the Adriatic, or which, in certain contigencies, might be utilised by the Powers forming a Triple Entente.

BULGARIANS AND GREEKS.

SERIOUS FIGHTING CONTINUES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
SALONIKA, May 23.

On the 20th instant a Bulgarian force entered the neutral zone which has been established as a result of the recent incident between Vultsista and Kotsaki, and sought to enter the territories occupied by the Greeks. The latter opposed them and a serious fight ensued which still continues.

The Greek Government has protested against the violation of the Agreement and has demanded the withdrawal of the Bulgarian troops.

THE BULGARIAN VERSION.
LONDON, May 23.

The Bulgarian version of the recent fighting is that the Greeks fired on the Bulgarian posts which held their ground. The firing was brief. There were no Bulgarian casualties.

ADMINISTRATION OF SKUTARI.

CONSULS UNDER INTERNATIONAL COMMANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.

The Foreign Consuls at Skutari will probably take over the local administration of Skutari, under the control of international Commanders.

A HOSPITAL AT GUJARAT.

CANADIAN LADY'S BEQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 23.

It was announced at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland yesterday, that the late Miss Dow, of Montreal, had left £20,000 for the permanent endowment of a hospital at Gujarat.

TRAGEDY IN HYDE PARK.

PEER'S FATAL FALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.

While walking in Hyde Park today, Lord Ashbourne fell and was conveyed to hospital, where he died shortly afterwards.

CALIFORNIA AND JAPAN.

FEELING IN TOKIO.

AMERICA'S REPLY UNSATISFACTORY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
TOKIO, May 22.

The American reply to Japanese representations on the subject of the Alien Land Legislation is regarded unfavourably here.

The reply denies that the Californian legislation infringes the Japanese Treaty rights, and refuses to initiate action in the United States Supreme Court to test the validity of the legislation.

The Japanese Foreign Office has instructed the Ambassador in Washington to press the Japanese interpretation of the Treaty. The proposed Californian referendum does not meet with favour here.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S SYMPATHY.

VICTORIA, (British Columbia),
May 23.

Questioned as to the attitude of the Government in the Californian situation Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, in a speech yesterday, said that developments in Washington and Sacramento were being followed with the keenest interest. The principle involved was vital to the people on all the Pacific coast. The Columbians would unitedly adhere to their position. This province, said Sir Richard, should be preserved a while for the British people, and every procedure would be taken compatible with the Imperial policy to prevent the introduction of non-assimilitave elements.

MUTINOUS FRENCH SOLDIERS.

WAR MINISTER'S DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 23.

The demonstrations in the various garrisons against the Three Years' Service Bill were the subject of an interpellation in the Senate yesterday.

The Minister of War said that none had been more cruelly surprised than himself at the incidents. The Government would resolutely investigate the matter in order to discover the real fomenters of disorders, and extirpate the evil.

RIOTING AT RODEZ.
PARIS, May 23.

Grave disturbances occurred at Rodez yesterday. The Colonel of a regiment stationed there knocked down a bugler who was sounding the assembly in the barrack square for the purpose of demonstration against Three Years' Service. He also knocked down a man who rushed to the bugler's assistance with a rifle butt. A general *melee* followed which lasted three-quarters of an hour.

The "Matin" states that the Government is certain that the Three Years' Service Bill is not the cause of the disturbances, but a long-awaited opportunity for a well-prepared political movement, and bases its view on the voluminous report of the Prefect of Police which was drafted in December.

FORBES-SAMUEL SUIT.

ACTION FOR PENALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.

The action of Mr. Oswald Forbes, as a common informer, to recover £17,500 from Sir Stuart Samuel for voting in the House of Commons when disqualified from doing so, ended today in the King's Bench Division. The hearing was occupied mainly with a discussion of the technical objections raised by the defence. Judgment was reserved.

UNREST IN ASIA MINOR.

EXODUS OF TURKISH GARRISONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BASRA, May 22.

The steamer John Scott arrived at Bahrein on the 17th instant, with the entire Turkish garrison of El Katif and the province of El Hassa, which surrendered to the Arab chief Bin Saoud, offering but little resistance. Bin Saoud has reduced the duty locally collected from 11 per cent. to 4 per cent.

The Turkish Consul-General in Bombay contradicts Reuter's publication about the unrest in Basra.

THE MIKADO'S ILLNESS.

LUNGS AFFECTED.

A NEWSPAPER CANARD.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
TOKIO, May 22.

The Mikado is in a high fever and eight doctors are in attendance. Their diagnosis is inflammation of the lungs.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.

A consternation was caused in the Japanese colony here late last night when a Japanese newspaper received a cable announcing the death of the Emperor of Japan. The bulletin had scarcely been posted when another cable was received announcing that the Emperor was resting and at ease.

JAPANESE PURCHASES OF BRITISH STEAMERS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 23.

The "Standard" says that the P. and O. steamer "Narrung", which was badly damaged in gale in December in the Bay of Biscay, has been sold to a Japanese company for £24,000 sterling. Other sales to the Japanese include the Eioult Line boats Benacre and Bentala for about £33,000 and the British India Steam Navigation Company's Vadala for £12,000.

CALCUTTA ISTORICALH SOCIETY

MR. CORFIELD'S LECTURE IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.

Lecturing before the East India Association to-day, Mr. Wilmot Corfield regretted the suspension of the activities of the Calcutta Historical Society owing to a ceaseless drain of the members to England. He advocated the formation in London of a Calcutta Historical Society, one of the chief works of which would be the preparation of a comprehensive history of the premier city of India, also the erection, either on the Surrey side of the Thames or on the site of the Crystal Palace, of an Indian Hall and Museum, absorbing the present one at South Kensington. The fact of India being of paramount importance to the Empire needed to be brought home to Londoners.

Mr. Charles Buckland, while favourable to the proposals, pointed out financial and other difficulties.

ITALIANS IN TRIPOLI.

GENERAL RAGNI'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, May 23.

According to details of the fighting in Tripoli on the 19th instant, the Italians were surprised while forming up for their return march. The Arabs poured in a deadly artillery fire and the Italians were compelled to retreat to Derna, abandoning four guns.

General Ragni has been relieved of his command in Tripoli at his own request, and will be succeeded by General Garioni.

CANADIAN ARMY SENSATION.

CAUSE OF GEN. MACKENZIE'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.

In spite of denials it is understood that Major-General Mackenzie resigned his post as Chief of the Staff of the Canadian Militia owing to differences with Colonel Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Defence.

CHINESE LOAN.

GERMAN PORTION COVERED FIVE TIMES OVER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
BERLIN, May 23.

The German portion of the Chinese loan has been covered more than five times over.

THE BAHARISTAN.

COLLISION WITH LIVERPOOL STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 23.

The steamer Baharistan from Bombay collided with the Liverpool steamer Phoebus and has been grounded full of water.

KING AND TSAR.

CONTRAST IN RECEPTION.

STATE BANQUET AT THE CASTLE.

SCENE OF MEDIAEVAL SPLENDOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, May 23.

On the arrival of the Tsar troops lined both sides of the route two and three deep, whereas in the case of King George troops were on one side only, the police being on the other. Certain points of vantage were barred to the public altogether.

After meeting the Tsar, King George motored back to the Castle alone. He was blocked by a huge crowd in the Albrecht Strasse, who, recognising His Majesty, waved their hats and cheered. In many cases hands were thrust out, which the King smilingly shook. The chauffeur had to back the car slowly and did not get clear for five minutes.

A State banquet was given at the Castle in the evening at which 150 guests sat down. The Royal personages sat upon a dais, each attended by a noble page clad in crimson, white and silver, who took the dishes from lackeys. The bridal pair had the place of honour under a canopy. The Empress wore a necklace of pearls and her famous emeralds. Queen Mary wore diamonds.

TSAR AND ANARCHISTS.
BERLIN, May 22.

Policemen and detectives were the outstanding feature of the reception of the Tsar at Analter Station. A wide area round the station had been converted into a Police camp, and many more troops lined the route than yesterday.

KING GEORGE GOING ABOUT FREELY.

On the other hand, King George is motoring freely about Berlin, and is the object of unceasing popular demonstrations. The King to-day attended the races at Grunewald, with the result that there was an enormously increased demand for seats on the grand stands.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IMMIGRATION BILL THROUGH COMMITTEE STAGE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
CAPE TOWN, May 23.

In the Union House of Assembly the Immigration Bill has passed through the Committee Stage. An amendment permitting Indians to introduce more than one wife was negatived.

FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENCE.

SPECIAL FUND TO BE CREATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 23.

The Minister of Finance announces that a special fund for national defence is to be created, probably amounting to between eight hundred and a thousand million francs. A loan will thereby be necessitated, and will be in the form of twenty-year bonds, issuable half-yearly, beginning in 1915, and secured by an increase in the income-tax.

GUN ACCIDENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CAPTAIN AND TWO PRIVATES KILLED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 23.

The breech-block of a gun blew out at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina yesterday, killing a captain and two privates, and seriously wounding nine others.

THE SENEGAL.

DAMAGE IRREPARABLE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
SMYRNA, May 23.

The damage to the liner Senegal is regarded as irreparable.

A proposal to convert the old Government Press building in Merchant Street Rangoon, to accommodate the offices of the Commissioner of Police and the new central division is under consideration.

CALCUTTA'S TRADE.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

STRIKING ADVANCE IN JUTE EXPORTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May, 23.

Imports into Calcutta for April are valued at 5 crores and 60 lakhs, an increase of one crore as compared with the same month of last year, while exports were valued at 7 crores and 7 lakhs, an advance of 98 lakhs.

Among the imports there were increases of 8 lakhs in metals and 44 lakhs in cotton piece goods, and decreases of 10 lakhs in machinery and 9 lakhs in sugar.

In the export trade raw jute showed a striking increase of 63 lakhs, while jute manufactures had increased by 74 lakhs; in the shipments of grain and seeds, a decline of 24 lakhs was shown.

RANGOON TRADES ASSOCIATION SUED.

COLLECTION OF CALCUTTA FIRM'S DEBT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May, 23.

At the Small Cause Court to-day a case of considerable interest was heard, Messrs. Harry Clark and Co. suing the Rangoon Trades Association for Rs. 53/12, which amount the complainant had requested the defendant Association to collect from Mr. Molly, Excise Inspector, Burma.

The defendant Association urged that they only undertook to collect debts for their members, and if their Secretary had undertaken to realise this money he must have done so in his individual capacity and not as their Secretary.

The plaintiffs stated that the Association had frequently taken charge of collections for non-members and even in this very case they had actually collected money. It was preposterous to say that the Secretary had no authority to undertake collections for non-members.

Judgment was reserved.

CLAN MACKINTOSH CASE.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY REFUSED DAMAGES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 23.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of the suit brought by the Madras Steam Navigation Company against the Shalimer Works, Limited to recover Rs. 5,85,630 as damages for a wrongful and illegal trespass. The plaintiff Company alleged that they were the owners of a steamship called "Clan Mackintosh." On the 4th June, 1910, when the ship was within the port of Calcutta and in possession of the plaintiffs, the defendants caused the ship to be arrested by order of the High Court in connection with a suit in which the defendants were plaintiffs. That suit was dismissed by Mr. Justice Chitty, after which the present suit was brought. His Lordship held that the act of the defendants in causing the arrest of the ship was not malicious or without a reasonable and proper cause. The suit was dismissed.

TRAIN WRECKERS AT WORK.

ATTEMPT ON EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 23.

An attempt is reported to have been made on Monday night last to wreck the No. 47 up passenger train of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Several obstructions in the shape of wooden sleepers, large bamboos, and big branches of trees were piled up on the metal at a spot some distance away from Dursunar station. It was bright moonlight and as the driver approached the spot he saw the obstruction and was able to pull the train up in time. The obstruction was very soon cleared, the detention being a matter of only a few minutes. A police enquiry is proceeding.

A REMARKABLE VERDICT.

WORKMAN TRIED FOR MURDER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 23.

A remarkable verdict was returned at Wiltshire Assizes yesterday in the case of a workman charged with the murder of his brother by shooting him three times. The accused pleaded desperate provocation owing to the deceased's brutality to his aged parents and his sister. He was acquitted amidst applause.

ALLEGED BENGAL CONSPIRACY.

ACTIVITY OF THE POLICE.

HOW A CLUE WAS FOUND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 23.

It seems that the existence of a suspected seditious organisation and conspiracy plot was discovered at Barisal by the Police as early as January last. Enquiries into the scenes of political dacoities and cases of murder led the police to believe that they were acts of a regular organisation, the existence of which they had been suspecting for some time.

It is said that although the police had such information they could not act on it for want of sanction as required by the law and without consulting the law officers of the Crown. The matter was then placed before the Government of Bengal which, after consulting their law officers, referred it to the Government of India for sanction. In the meantime the police were not inactive. They searched several houses and arrested a number of young men on charges of dacoity and possessing arms without license, but they did not like to proceed against them on any specific charges in view of the possibility of strating a case of conspiracy. In this connection the first arrest was made as early as February last in connection with the Protapgarh dacoity case. This was followed by arrests in the Nangalbund dacoity case and in the Arms Act case. Now that the Government and their Home officers have approved of the proposal to start a conspiracy case, specific charges against the accused have been withdrawn and all of them are charged under Section 121 A.

It is said that the conspiracy was unearthed after the Protapgarh dacoity and this was followed by an incriminating statement said to have been made by one of the young men arrested in connection with the Nangalbund dacoity. It is also said that this confessing prisoner will be made an approver in the conspiracy case.

LAHORE BOMB INCIDENT.

RS. 5,000 OFFERED FOR CLUE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
LAHORE, May 23.

A reward of Rupees 5,000 has been offered by the Punjab Government for information, giving clue to the recent bomb incident in Lahore.

BURMESE PRINCE'S REMAINS

DESECRATION BY HIS SON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
RANGOON, May 23.

The Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay is holding an inquiry into the conduct of the Limbin Prince who, during his visit to Mandalay lately, is alleged to have committed an act of desecration at Mandalay Hill by removing the remains of his father who was heir-apparent to the Burmese King, Mindoon. The Limbin Prince was only recently allowed to return to Burma with his family and has just received permission from the local Government to visit Mandalay for religious purposes. This is the second occasion on which the remains of the Crown Prince have been disturbed as it will be remembered some ten years ago some thieves unearthed the coffin in search of treasure and scattered the remains all over the vault. These were collected again by the daughters of the Crown Prince and redeposited in a new coffin in the vault at Sandamuni Pagoda, where they were again disturbed recently and removed.

"KESARI" DEFAMATION CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
POONA, May 23.

The defamation case in which Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Lele and three others are the accused, came up for hearing before the City Magistrate this morning. As the letter written by Mr. Lele to Mr. Kelkar, asking him to publish the notification in the "Kesari" could not be produced in Court, the same not being yet traced, the case was held over till to-morrow, when Mr. Kelkar will be called up to state the substance of the letter in question.

BURMA BANK CASE.

REVISED CERTIFICATES PUT IN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
RANGOON, May 23.

The hearing of the Bank of Burma case being resumed to-day, before the full Bench, the Officiating Government Advocate put in two revised certificates for Strachan and Clifford, but he asked Their Honours to give him further time for Mowers.

The Court allowed the counsel time till Monday.

Mr. Giles continued his arguments, engaging the attention of the Court the whole day.

With the Judge's summing up, the hearing will be continued on Monday.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

SEVERE SENTENCES ON OFFICERS.

CAPT. SPITTA SENT TO GAOL

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, May 23.

The following sentences have been promulgated in connection with the 88th Carnatic Case.

Capts. St. John Coleridge and Fuller to be reprimanded for neglect of duty.

Captain Spitta to be cashiered and to suffer a year's rigorous imprisonment for being concerned in the fraudulent misapplication of the Government and regimental money, submitting a false return of account to his Commanding Officer, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Jemadar Abdur Rahman to be dismissed from the service for falsification of accounts and misapplication of the regimental money.

Havildar Muhammad Sikindar and Naik Abdul Asim to be reduced to the ranks for improperly collecting money from recruits.

Colour Havildar Muhammad Asees to suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment for frauds.

Havildar Muhammad Shareef to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment for making false returns.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, May 23.

The following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps have been granted extension of the Indian tour of service for one year:—Lieutenant Colonel R.S.F. Henderson, K.H.P.; Lieutenant Colonels H. J. Fletcher, and H I. Pocock; Majors E. V. Aylen and W. A. S. J. Graham and Captains C.E.L. Harding, F. T. Turner, D. F. Mackenzie, D. T. MacCarthy and H. W. Farebrother.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Riddell, 48th Pioneers, granted leave from the 1st May to the 2nd November.

Captain Meadows, 7th Rajputs, officiates as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry.

The services of Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. H. M. Mehdi has been appointed as the Persian Consul at Madras.

Lieutenant Colonel Berbeley has been appointed as the Political Agent of Bandelkhand.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major General Raith becomes Brigade Commander vice Major General Payne.

Major J. W. Harley has been granted eight months and 24 days leave.

Captain A. R. C. Shuttleworth is granted temporary rank of Major.

The Indian Distinguished Service medal is conferred on Havildar Major Sardar Khan, 6 Ammunition Column R.F.A.

Brevet Col. W. M. Dawes, Lt.-Col. F. C. Logan and Major T. L. Orr retire from service.

Volunteer officers' decorations are conferred on Captain Mackay, Eastern Bengal Volunteers Orders.

The regulating scale of rank for precedence for civil officials of Survey Department with an army in field is published in the current issue of the Gazette of India.

HOME.

Mr. A. R. Knapp. C. S., reverts to Madras.

Captain Shorten I.M.S. officiates as professor of Physiology in the Medical College, Calcutta, vice Major McCay.

FINANCE.

Mr. C. D. A. Crofton, C.S., officiates as Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. Rushforth, Assistant Accountant General, Madras is granted one month's leave.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Messrs Glancey Gonsalves and Davies officiate as Deputy Examiners of Accounts, second grade.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Sanction is given to the construction from loan funds of the Toludar Tank Project in the South Arcot District.

The Services of Mr. C. G. Barnett, Eecutive Engineer Burma are placed under Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

REVENUE.

Messrs. G. Taylor, F. Ware, and R. Branford are confirmed in the Civil Veterinary Department.

COMMERCE.

Mr. J. F. Grunning C. S. officiates as Secretary Commerce Department vice Mr. Enthoven granted two months and fourteen days' leave.

Mr. E. D. Bennett, Superintendent, Northern India Salt is granted four months extension of furlough and Mr. Mciver, Superintendent, is granted three months' leave.

Mr. Gordon Sonderson, Superintendent Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, is confirmed in the Archaeological Department.

EDUCATION.

The Revd. Father Crohan, Mr. Justice Stephen and Messrs. D. Hooper and F. C. Turner are appointed ordinary Fellows of Calcutta University. Mr. H. K. Briscoe C. S. reverts to Bihar and Orisa.

POLITICS AT HOME

WEEK OF DESULTORY DEBATES.

ULSTER'S ARMY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 9.

Parliament has risen for the Whitsuntide holiday, after a week of desultory debates and two days devoted to the Women's Suffrage Bill fathered by Mr. Dickinson, a prominent London Liberal member. The result was a foregone conclusion. Everyone knew that the Bill would not pass the second reading; the women's organizations were not interested in it, and the majority of 47, if a little larger than was anticipated, made no difference of any kind to the situation. The House was left free to vote as it pleased; that is to say, the official whips were not put on. A large number of members absented themselves, and it appears that the Conservative anti-suffragists voted in larger numbers than usual. Mr. Balfour was away, and except for the speeches of the Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey—of course from opposite sides—the Government bench took no part. Mr. Lloyd George has endeavoured to send members away in a good temper by appealing for a national settlement of the rural problem—an appeal which has aroused the Tories to mingled scorn and fury. And meanwhile, outside Parliament, the womens suffragists continue to take their full share of public attention.

FIRE AND BOMB.

The militant suffragist conspiracy goes forward at a great pace, if we may judge by the daily sensations provided by the newspapers. A dynamite bomb in St. Paul's Cathedral two days ago was a startling development. No arrests have been made, and there is no direct evidence to connect the affair with Mrs. Pankhurst's followers. The same is true of the burning of a church in South London, and the responsible persons connected with the W. S. P. U. declare that all attacks on churches are repudiated. To-day there is news of the burning of another county mansion, and day by day we get reports of "bombs" from various quarters; and one speaker yesterday is alleged to have announced that if there are still some people unacquainted with the demand for votes for women, they must be fought by bombs. The authorities are pursuing their policy of suppression, but as usual the law is being defeated by the under-trial prisoners. The magistrate at Bow Street, Mr. Curtis Bennett, refused bail to all the accused last week. The women met this by going on hunger-strike, with the result that when they appeared in court yesterday Mrs. Drummond showed signs of collapse and her companions were so obviously suffering from their self-imposed austerities that the magistrate was forced to allow bail to all the women; he refused it to the one man among the accused, the analytic chemist Clayton, whose letters appear to refer to the preparation of attacks upon persons or property. It will be remembered that one argument of the suffragists against the government policy is that in Ulster and elsewhere members of the Opposition have done far more in the way of incitement to violence than the most militant of themselves. A pointed illustration of this contention is furnished to-day. The "Times" is publishing a series of articles from a special correspondent in Ulster describing the present temper of the Orange districts and the active preparations for the future. He attends the drilling of some rural volunteers, and this is the way he describes what he saw and heard:—

> The men were for the most part impressive types, and seemed to be drawn from a sturdy labouring stock. I was introduced to the president of the club, a young farmer of great stature and strength. He showed me one of the air-guns with which the members practise; it was no toy. He asked me what people in London were saying of Ulster. But these folk, who had walked for miles across the fields after a hard day's work and were now gradually assembling in the drillyard, seemed, as a rule, to be silent persons, or not given to conversing with strangers. About 38 men finally fell in for drill, a smaller muster than usual, for the farms are now busy; but the attendance at the—— Club has been steady and excellent all through the winter. The older men and younger boys stood aside while the roll was being called. They are to be trained for the reserve, and for commissariat and ambulance work. The drillmaster then put, for my benefit, a few questions to the volunteers. "What this gentleman wants to know," he cried, "is, shortly, whether we are in earnest or only play-acting."

Meetings of all militant suffragists are now practically suppressed; the proprietors of public halls are cancelling agreements and refusing to take the risk of allowing them to be used, and meetings attempted in the open air as protests on behalf of free speech are being broken up. All which seems for the moment to be even worse for the cause of liberty than for the cause of the women themselves.

THE MARCONI COMMITTEE.

In spite of the outcry raised last week against the continuance of the Marconi enquiry, the Committee is still sitting, and has made no change in the method of its working. Mr. Marconi himself has been in the witness chair this week, but so far Mr Cecil Chesterton has not been able to appear. The inquisition into the private affairs of Ministers has now been extended to their bank books. The Opposition members of the Committee it would appear, wished that a sub-committee representing all sections might be permitted to examine the pass-books, but the plan finally settled upon was that the Chairman, Sir Albert Spicer, together with a chartered accountant, should examine the pass-books of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Rufus Isaacs. This was done, and the enquiry included the banking accounts of Ministers' wives as well. The report is to the effect, as everyone expected, that there is nothing in the accounts to suggest any connection with the Marconi schemes, but how this method of investigation can be said to further the purposes of the Committee no one can say, nor is there any indication as to when the enquiry will approach its end or whether the Committee at any stage will come near to the terms of reference upon which the enquiry was formed. The House of Commons will know little more as to the business aspects of the Marconi contract, which was the real purpose of the Committee, after all these months of investigation than it might have known in the autumn of last year. In the meantime the Opposition papers are still engaged in turning the affair to party purposes. Both the "Globe" and the "Pall Mall Gazette" are dealing day by day with the questions discussed before the Committee, and in the latter paper the Editor, Mr. Garvin, has been reviewing the whole question in a series of articles, each one of which has filled the whole front page. There can, of course, be only one object in this, namely, to make use of such revelations as have been arrived at in order to discredit the Government generally; but it is doubtful whether, in view of the fact that the public is tired to death of the whole business, the revival of the affair in this partisan form will have any great result.

END OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

"We are not disposed," says the "Times" this morning, "to praise with unction the decision of the Government to send no more Indian opium to China. Mr. Montagu quite appropriately made the disclosure on Wednesday night in the House of Commons without any attempt at magniloquence. He was wise in his restraint for the Indian opium traffic was dead already. It came to a natural end when the Government of India stopped the sales of opium for export as a temporary measure early in the present year." The debate was initiated by Mr. Towyn Jones, a Welsh Nonconformist minister, who made his maiden speech on this occasion. His motion condemned the Indo-Chinese opium trade as morally indefensible; called attention to the unjust position in which the Chinese Government is placed—being obliged to admit opium from India, while at the same time suppressing the profitable production of opium by its own citizens—and called upon the Government to release China from her treaty obligation to admit the Indian drug in order that she might be set free to prohibit the importation of the stocks now accumulated at the treaty ports. Mr. Edmund Harvey, one of the active group of Quaker members, seconded the resolution, which was opposed by several Opposition members, including of course Sir John Rees, who on the preceding day had played his customary part in the Women's Suffrage debate. He insisted that the report of the Royal Commission on the opium traffic had blown into the air the whole anti-opium case, Besides, if the traffic was so wicked that it had to be put an end to at once, why should not England pay? Hon. Members proposed to take the substance out of the mouth of the poor Indian instead of paying for the luxury of indulging their finer feelings. Mr. Theodore Taylor, who during the present Parliament has been more active than any other member in keeping the agitation going, made effective use of a communication from a correspondent of the "Times" which contained quotations from certain Chinese Reports. He showed in the most conclusive fashion that the "Times" contributor had taken only such passages from the reports as supported his own case and had stopped short in his quotations of passages which told heavily on the other side.

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT.

To Mr. Montagu fell the duty of replying for the Government in the absence of Sir Edward Grey still occupied with the problem of peace in the Balkans. He said there could not be the slightest doubt as to the earnestness, the steadfastness, and courage of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people as a whole in their efforts to rid themselves of the mischiefs caused by the opium traffic. All the evidence pointed to that conclusion, and when one knew the proverbial difficulty of getting rid of an old habit and realised how wide-spread it was in China, the extent of the country and the size of the population, he thought the history of the world showed few actions comparable in moral courage to the action of the Chinese Government. He went on to summarise the facts of the situation from the year 1907 when the Indian Government agreed to extinguish the opium trade with China in 10 years, on condition that in the meantime China extinguished her growth of the poppy. China had done her part so well that in 1911, at the end of the trial period, the treaty was modified at the suggestion of the Chinese Government, the work of extinction was quickened and according to the new arrangement the Indo-Chinese opium trade would come to an end in 1916. The situation, said Mr. Montagu, had been complicated by the accumulation of about 20,000 chests of opium in the treaty ports. These were now going into the country in a regular way competing with the Chinese native opium except in those provinces that had been closed, at the rate of 2,000 chests a month. The whole, therefore, should be unloaded in the course of a year or so, but in the meantime the Indian Government was prepared to take a further step in advance. They had abandoned altogether the revenue derived from the sale of opium to China for this year and were to-day selling no opium at all to China. Notwithstanding that when the present stocks were absorbed the Indian Government would still have the right to send 26,781 chests more, which would bring in a very large revenue of about eleven millions sterling, the Indian Government was prepared to forego the right altogether and to send no more either now or at any future time. The first thing that will strike the reader of Mr. Montagu's speech is that the unloading of the accumulated stocks at the rate of 2,000 chests a month at the present immensely inflated prices is rather difficult to harmonise with the policy of suppression in China, and certainly means a tremendous advantage to the opium merchants, who since the end of last year have been insisting that they could not be made to suffer under the treaties. "It is perhaps as well" says the "Times" this morning, "not to peer too closely into this final flicker of the opium traffic." And in the course of the same article it touches upon other aspects of the question, as follows:—

> It is worth recalling that on one occasion the Chinese authorities destroyed 20,000 chests of Indian opium, on grounds which were so valid that no serious protest could be made. On the other hand, the "opium war" was not primarily a war about opium, but about currency, more than anything else. The later history of the traffic is a matter of treaties, and also of the enormous expansion of poppy cultivation in Chinese territory. If, as is alleged, opium has ravaged considerable sections of the Chinese population, the cause is to be found far less in imports from India than in the former deliberate encouragement of opium production by the Chinese provincial authorities. When all is said that can be said, however, it is indisputable today that the Indian opium traffic with China is an unpleasant page in British history. It began in the desire of a trading company for profits, and the desire was transmitted to the regularized Administration which succeeded the company. The craving for profits continued to the end, and has only disappeared when profits were no longer obtainable. The casual verdicts of the House of Commons do not always command approval, but it is plain now that the House was justified in declaring the traffic to be "morally indefensible." We have frequently sought in the past to clear the question from the misstatements in which it was constantly enwrapped, but we are glad that Great British has done with it.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

NEW WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

The public will be pleased to hear that Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Harry Quiningborough are continuing their engagement at the Excelsior Cinema for another week during which time they will change their repertoire entirely. Miss Corlass will appear in an effective Japanese costume song, which coloured lime light effects will make most artistic in the spectacular sense. Mr. Quiningborough's stock of comic songs is large and the two will give one of their amusing duets entitled "The Old Songs and the New."

Amongst the pictures a film illustrative of scenes from the Court of Elizabeth is especially interesting, as the title role is acted by Sarah Bernhardt. The programme is a strong one and should draw large houses.

BOMBAY EXTRADITION CASE.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN MANAGER.

Inspector E. E. Morris of the C. I. D., returned yesterday morning by the P. and O. Mail Steamer S. S. Salsette from England bringing with him R. H. Bunnell, lately Assistant Manager of Messrs. Treacher and Company Limited, whom he has charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,163 during May 1911. Mr. Morris made out a prima-facie case against the accused and the Chief Presidency Magistrate gave him a warrant of extradition from England.

Mr. Morris sailed in March last and after arresting the accused brought him up at Bow Street Police Court before Sir Curtis Bennet on the 19th April when an order for extradition was granted. Mr. Morris started from Tilbury with the accused per S. S. Medina on the 2nd instant and arrived yesterday morning when he landed at Apollo Bunder in the police launch.

The accused will be placed before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

HIS THIRD CONVICTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavale, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged one Budwan Kassam with the theft of an oil stove, valued at Rs. 6-8. The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 22nd instant the complainant Sheik Adam Sheik Aslam gave the lamp to the accused to keep it for him while he went into a house. On his return the complainant found the accused had disappeared. Subsequently he found the latter attempting to sell the lamp at Chore Bazaar and had him arrested. The accused was convicted and as he had two previous convictions against him he was sentence to undergo one month's imprisonment.

INDIA IN ENGLAND.

LORD SYDENHAM'S FIRST APPEARANCE.

DR. MANN'S LECTURE

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 9.

Lord Sydenham enjoyed pleasant and quite non-political surroundings for his first public appearance after his return home. It was in large measure a Bombay affair, for many well-known people from Western India were among the large audience which gathered on Tuesday afternoon in the hall of the Society of Arts, Adelphi. The occasion was a meeting of the Sociological Society. Dr. Harold Mann was reading a paper on the Untouchables of Poona, and the ex-Governor of Bombay was in the chair. At tea before the meeting both the chairman and the lecturer had an opportunity of meeting various old friends. Sir John Muir Mackenzie was there and Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Charles Lyall and Mr. J. S. Cotton, Mr. Curtis, and a good number of Indians. Mr. Bernard Shaw was an interested listener to Dr. Mann from the back of the hall, but as he left immediately at the close of the lecture the audience had to forego the pleasure of hearing his philosophy applied to the problem of privileged and outcast peoples in the East.

A FRIEND OF THE UNTOUCHABLES.

The paper was a continuation of one written a year or two ago in which Dr. Mann gave the first results of the enquiry undertaken by him among the depressed classes of Poona City. He began by pointing to the fact that practically every civilization in history had its outcast population—servile for reasons of race, conquest, or what not. The peculiar distinction of India was that its outcasts were such by reason of the religious sanction. This made their position all the more deplorable; for where religion (commonly assumed to be the protector of the oppressed) was allied with the oppressor, the fetters were riveted on the outcasts with tenfold strength. Our knowledge of the Untouchables of India was very slight. We had no means of estimating their numbers even approximately: they were reckoned at anything between one-twelfth and one-sixth of the total population. (Lord Sydenham afterwards said one-fifth). They were isolated, utterly despised, and therefore unknown. Their character and customs had been as a regular thing maligned, even in official publications: the Bombay Gazetteer was, as Dr. Mann showed, a bad offender in this respect. In Poona they amounted to about 10,000 in a population of 112,000, and they were composed of five castes, three of which were trade castes, the trades being, of course, considered impure. Dr. Mann gave an exceedingly interesting analysis of their social economy and way of life, dealing more particularly with the largest of the five groups, the Mahars. He described the houses and domestic life, gave details of the family budget, touched upon their social and civil disabilities, and spoke with some particularity of the shocking milk supply and the distressing water question. Their social organization, he explained, was considerably more advanced than was commonly supposed. He had found among the Mahars a regular council in existence for the discussion and decision of caste questions. The grossest charge against these people was the charge of immorality, due, Dr. Mann thinks, to the custom, now rapidly declining, of seducting minor girls to the service of the temple which meant in many cases a life of prostitution. The whole of the untouchable classes had been besmirched on account of the existence of this custom; and Dr. Mann is emphatic in declaring that the inferences drawn from it amount to a most unwarrantable slander.

A PROMISING OUTLOOK.

We were perhaps more than a little surprised that Dr. Mann, speaking from an intimate knowledge of the Untouchables of Poona, was able to forecast, in the latter part of his paper, a hopeful future for these pitiable folk. The missionary schools—both Christian and Hindu—were doing admirable service; the desire for education was penetrating; modern industry and travel were having an influence in the lessening of the social curse, and, in the cities especially, individuals among the Untouchables were finding it possible to "break their birth's invidious bar." The changes would be slow, but that they were in progress was evident to a close observer. In describing his inquiries among the Untouchables Dr. Mann said that the people had first of all asked whether he was an official or a missionary; when they were satisfied that he was neither they would talk freely about themselves. And indeed this is in no way surprising, for those who know Dr. Mann are aware that he has the invaluable faculty of approaching all men of whatever race or condition on the common ground of humanity. And few indeed are the Europeans in India who have this grace.

LORD SYDENHAM'S CONTRIBUTION.

Discussion on Dr. Mann's paper was confined to three Indian speakers until the Chairman rose to wind up the meeting. Lord Sydenham read a brief speech which was listened to with great interest, by a somewhat diminished gathering—audiences in London always begin to melt away rapidly towards half past six. There was, said Lord Sydenham, nothing in the world analogous to the Indian Untouchables, who did not correspond to the submerged classes of other countries. They were banned from birth for no fault of their own, and it had been taken for granted that their condition was beyond remedy. An eminent predecessor of his in the Government of Bombay, Mountstuart Elphinstone, had declared that they could not attempt to educate the outcasts, since that would bring education itself into disrepute. That, happily, was a view of the past. The Swami Vivekananda had told his countrymen, in a speech at Madras, that the day of the exclusive privilege of the high castes was gone. No Government could enforce equal treatment in all the schools and this was a great obstacle in the way of primary education. Lord Sydenham spoke in high terms of the work done among the Untouchables and the foundation of the Indian Mission to the depressed classes seemed to him a most encouraging sign of the times. It was to the Indian leaders themselves, to the influential members of the higher castes, that they must really look for any real movement for the improvement of social conditions.

THE COMMISSION AND MR. GOKHALE.

The members of the Public Services Commission arrived in England by the mail last Sunday. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who avowed himself all the better for the voyage and the hard work in India, was interviewed by the "Daily Citizen." He spoke sharply about the line taken by the "Times" in regard to the Commission. The Anglo-Indian Press was angry when it discovered that the inquiry was going to be impartial, and somebody on this side got hold of the "Times," which, said Mr. MacDonald, "ought to be thoroughly well ashamed of itself for having been made the catspaw of mere prejudice." Mr. MacDonald expressed the opinion that the next winter's work in India would not take so long as the inquiry into the Civil Service had done. It ought to be possible, he thinks, to get through during the parliamentary recess, and to be back in England early in the New Year. Mr. Gokhale found it advisable to be put under special treatment immediately on arrival. He consulted a well-known ear specialist and was advised to go into a nursing home, where probably he may stay for a few weeks. He is required to rest as thoroughly as possible, and is attending only to necessary correspondence. I may say, for the reassurance of his countless friends in India, that Mr. Gokhale's health is not in any way worse than the reports from India had implied, but his medical advisers are emphatic as to the necessity of rest and careful treatment. There is good hope that he may at no distant date be able to resume his work on the Commission.

THE COMMISSION IN ENGLAND.

In a leading article on the Public Services Commission the "Manchester Guardian" says that there will be ample opportunity during the summer for the sifting of the evidence already taken in the light of expert opinion on this side, "brought together in an atmosphere less charged with racial feeling" than the atmosphere of India. Presumably the evidence in England will be mainly confined to the Universities and the people concerned in the work of nomination and examination, and none of the evidence will be reported in the Press. Even if the proceedings were open to the public the London papers would ignore them; so that the question arises whether any steps will be taken to make known the progress of the inquiry. In the case of the Royal Commission into the Home Civil Service, now sitting under the chairmanship of Lord MacDonnell, the evidence is published in fortnightly parts; but even these reports, though they affect directly a large section of the public, are not noticed in the daily Press. If a similar plan were followed with regard to the Indian Commission the home papers would not display the smallest interest, but the thing might be worth doing for the sake of the Indian Press.

THE BESANT CASE.

With the exception of a few paragraphs during the progress of the trial in the Madras High Court, no attention has been given in the English Press until this week to the remarkable suit against Mrs. Besant which you in India have been reporting at such great length. Yesterday, however, the "Times" published a summary of the judgment and devoted a leading article to the question of Theosophy in India, which it is pleased to regard as a peculiar danger. "Nowhere," says the Times, "could the sort of teaching described as Theosophy do more harm than there. In points of contact between East and West, between different religious systems and customs, unrest and perplexity are inevitable. They are aggravated by the spread of doctrines which may be repellent to healthy minds, but which have a contagious power over weaker natures, and nowhere more than in the present intellectual atmosphere of India." The "Times" continues in the following strain:—

> Most of us have thought hitherto of theosophy as an innocent fad, and associated it only with strange jargon and picturesque, if inane, ceremonies, as they seem to the profane. That is not the whole truth as to theosophy in India. There it counts for something, indeed of late for much, among the things which make for, or obstruct, a better order. At a time when robust good sense and solid scientific training are needed as correctives to vague, unsatisfied desires and anarchical moods comes this disturbing element. Not that we need assume that the founders of such a society as "the Order of the Sons of India" wish to bring about confusion; each of them gives a pledge to be "a "good citizen of my municipality or "district, my province, the Motherland, "and the Empire." But the propaganda does not make for healthy progress. Instead of being an impetus forward, it is a movement backward, an encouragement to Hindus to consider, as has been justly said, that "their gods, their "philosophy, their morality are on a "higher plane of thought than the West "has ever reached." Theosophy must, of course, be allowed to run its course, but it should have no approval, or the semblance of it from the Government.

INSULT TO A MAHOMEDAN.

EUROPEAN FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ali Mahomed Dattoo, a Mahomedan, charged G. H. Hussack, an accountant in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, with assault and insult.

Mr. Aptekar, Pleader, appeared for the complainant. The accused was defended by Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman.

It was said that the complainant went to the Company's office on the 25th April last and made a tender of Rs. 1,500 to the cashier in payment of a draft payable on sight. The monies were in small notes and the cashier asked him to arrange them according to their denominations, alleging that it was the custom in all the leading mercantile and banking firms, and declined to accept the amount otherwise. The complainant thereupon began shouting loud and the accused had to warn him to talk slowly, but the complainant kept on bawling and the accused removed his cap without touching his body and threw it on the stairs.

His Worship thereupon altered the charge to one of mischief.

The accused's defence was that he having warned the complainant that the latter would be turned out if he began talking loud and the complainant not having taken notice of it, the complainant became a trespasser and he was therefore entitled to do what he had actually done.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said that a Mahomedan would be offended if his cap were removed from his head. He convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 5.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.

A victoria belonging to Haji Ajam Hussein was proceeding along Girgaum Road in the direction of the Portuguese Church yesterday morning, when the horse attached to it shied at a passing motor and dashed right across the road knocking down a Hindu named Wadichand Krushna, who was proceeding in the same direction. Wadichand sustained a fracture of three ribs and the collar bone and was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

The driver, it is stated, did his best to pull up the horse and the force he used brought the animal down.

SIMPLIFIED SPELING SOSIETI,

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to see that in your issue of the 10th of last month you quoted from my article on spelling reform in the "Indian Review".

I should like to say that the movement for a revision of English spelling is growing in strength daily, and the Simplified Speling Sosieti now includes some of the most prominent educationists in Great Britain.

In Madras a branch of the Sosieti has been formed under the inspiration of Professor Mark Hunter, and I am hoping it may be possible to form a branch in Bombay.

I should be glad to hear from any of your readers and to send them literature.—Yours, etc.,

SYDNEY WALTON,
Secretary.

Simplified Speling Sosieti,
44, Great Russell Street,
London, W.C.

STORY OF A WAIST BELT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged Vishram Dhondoo, a telegraph peon, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver waist belt valued at Rs 16, being the property of one Dawlal Balaji, peon working under Dr. C. Underwood.

The evidence showed that the complainant and the accused were co-lodgers. In March last, the complainant gave his belt to the accused to wear at a wedding. The accused failed to return the same and it was subsequently traced from a Marwadi's shop where the accused had pledged it.

The defence was that the belt was given in satisfaction of a debt that the complainant owed to the accused.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge, Punjab High Court, is proceeding on two months' leave. Mr. Kensington will act for him.

STRIKE ON M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

MENIAL STAFF STOPS WORK.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT IMMINENT.

According to information received in Bombay yesterday and believed to be reliable, a climax has been reached in the unrest on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and among the members of the menial staff at Jalarpet, Bangalore, Bowringpet and Katpadi. These men are not members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and it is significant of the general dissatisfaction of the employees on all parts of the line that the non-members have taken a decisive step to show their unwillingness to bear the oppression which it is alleged the employees are subjected to by the officials.

A "Chronicle" representative was told yesterday that the Society members, who belong to a higher grade, have waited as patiently as possible, under the advice of their union, for redress from the Agent of the Company, but the slight enhancement in wages in the Traffic Department has by no means met their grievances and among them the feeling is so strong that the next two or three days will probably see them out in a body.

TELEGRAM TO RAILWAY BOARD.

Immediately on hearing the news of the partial strike yesterday, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants despatched the following telegram to the Chairman of the Railway Board, Simla.

"Officials on M. and S. M. Railway are provoking strike. Men who have had praiseworthy courage of expressing their convictions are being reduced and transferred wholesale. Menial staff at Jalarpet, Bangalore, Bowringpet and Katpadi are already out on strike and remainder of line will follow unless your authority supervenes. Climax expected, and I am directed to wait till to-morrow noon for a reply from you, failing which immediate strike as a last resort will be inevitable. No notice whatever has been taken of Rangaswamy's appeal. Goods traffic congested.—Amalgamate."

To-day at noon a special meeting of the A. S. R. S. Board of Trustees will be held at the Society's headquarter's, when, in default of the receipt of a reply to the above telegram the Society will sanction the men of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway coming out at once.

ARBITRARY ACTION.

Recent action by local officials in reducing and transferring men who are known to be members of the Society, has so our representative was assured, incensed the employees more than ever and they are sending repeated requests from various centres asking the General Secretary to visit Madras and to give them order to strike. In some instances the letters to Mr. Rogers beg him not to dissuade them from striking.

It is alleged from some centres on the line that the District Officers are "playing havoo" with the men and seem determined to prevent them by intimation from becoming members of the Society. An instance of this is reported from Perambur, near Madras. It is stated that there, the Boiler Shop Foreman sent for all his men and coerced them to sign a document to the effect that they would not become members of the Society. This arbitrary action is alleged to have taken place on the 15th, 16th, and 17th, instant. Later reports from Perambur state, however, that, in spite of this, the very men who signed the document are daily enrolling themselves as members of the Society.

At a largely attended meeting of the Society held recently at Jalarpet, the General Traffic Manager's reply to the men's petition was read. The reply merely dwelt on the subject of the increases already granted from April 1st. against the meagreness of which the men have complained. A correspondent who was present at the meeting writes: "The rage which the reply created is better imagined than described." The discussion amongst the men on the reply resulted in a unanimous call for an immediate strike.

TRANSFERENCE OF MEN.

One point of individual grievance is the recent transference of members of the Society from one station to another. This is probably done with a view to segregating the more prominent advocates of a strike. According to the members of the Society, however, the Railway officials fail in their aim, as an enthusiastic society member, transferred to a new station, soon gathers round him fresh adherents to his cause.

(Continued on Page 9.)

RAILWAY STRIKE.

(*Continued from Page* 8.)

The officials are said to be gently introducing tyranny and it is alleged, as an instance, that at Perambur the Society's officials are being prevented from appearing on railway premises by help of the police. In the event of a strike a prohibition has already been issued by the General Secretary to members of the G. I. P Railway against the passage of any M. and S. M. Railway rolling stock over their lines during the strike. It is also stated that if any official coerces a member of another railway to work on the M. and S. M. Railway during the continuance of the strike, a further strike will probably result on the system from which the coerced man went. During the crisis there was a rumour current in railway circles to the effect that Mr. Murray Traffic Superintendent at Howrah, on the East India Railway had offered the M. and S. M. Railway officials the services of twenty guards in the event of a strike. Action like this, says the General Secretary, might have involved the East Indian Railway in a strike as well.

CONTRADICTORY REPORT.

The following Associated Press telegram from Madras gives a contradictory report of the present situation:—

The "Madras Times" this morning makes an authoritative statement that there is no foundation in the recent newspaper reports that great unrest, dissatisfaction and chances of an impending strike still exist among the employees of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway inspite of the recent settlement. The paper adds:—"As far as can be ascertained the men, generally speaking, are fairly well satisfied that the Agent is trying to meet their grievances, and that far from being much worse than before the feeling among the employees, generally, is one of contentment. Of course, as is natural after the recent agitation, there are still a few discontented men left who wish to press matters to extreme limits. The reports that the Agent has been called to Ootacamund by the Governor 'regarding the unrest on the Railway', we are also able to contradict from a most authoritative source. It is true that the Agent recently visited His Excellency at Ootacamund but this visit was of a purely private character and was in no way concerned with the Railway unrest. How little fear is entertained by the Railway authorities regarding the possibility of a serious situation arising may be judged from the fact that the Agent left Madras for Howrah on Wednesday evening."

In regard to this it was pointed out by the Society's General Secretary that the statement that the men are fairly well satisfied does not seem to be borne out by the fact that a partial strike is now in force. Furthermore, the many letters and telegrams from the men of the various centres on the M. and S. M. Line to the General Secretary not only show anything but satisfaction, but in many cases implore him to give them the word to strike. There is no doubt that the employees are thoroughly dissatisfied with their grievances, and are only taking the drastic course after repeated appeals to the officials for redress.

ANOTHER RAILWAY STRIKE

GRIEVANCES OF B. B. & C. I. R. WORKMEN.

About two hundred workmen, Purdeshis, Pathans and Ghatis, mostly sledge hammerers in the blacksmith's shop in the Parel workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway went on strike yesterday morning and collected at the head offices of the Company at Church Gate Street. Information was given to the police, and Inspector Chapman and his subordinates quickly repaired to the scene and preserved order among the strikers, who did not seem to do any mischief. They stated they come there to claim justice and were sure they would get it.

The reason of their going on strike was a reply given to them by the Loco-Superintendent Mr. Macdonald on the 20th. instant on their petition demanding higher wages to the effect that they were welcome to go away if they did not care to work on the same scale of pay. The men therefore resolved to go on strike and represent the matter direct to the acting agent Mr. Woolcombe.

Enquiries show that the men, who have put in a service of from eight to twelve years, had been petitioning for the last two years for higher wages on account of increased cost of living but their grievances were not listened to. They state that their average pay per day is eight and nine annas and as they are paid daily they have to forfeit their pay on holidays and working extra half hour every day to make up for Saturday afternoons, which they get off, they earn on an average twelve rupees a month for doing the work of an exceptionally risky nature and which could only be performed by experienced and skilled men. On the other hand, they state, the men doing similar work in the G. I. P. Railway workshops are receiving a consolidated pay of Rs. 15 a month.

Another of their grievances is that while men earning Rs. 2 a day and upwards were provided with houses they were deprived of their grain compensation even and had to pay Rs. 3 and sometimes more for a house.

As the men had not previously informed the agent, neither he nor his representative were there in the morning to listen to their grievances but Mr. Owen, Secretary to the Agent, stated that this matter was under consideration and the authorities were actually inquiring of the G. I. P. Railway if the workmen's statement about the wages to their men was correct. Mr. Owen remarked that the strike had caused no inconvenience whatever to the railway.

THE AGENT'S REPLY.

In the afternoon the agent received a deputation from the strikers and after listening to them said that he had made inquiries regarding the pay the men on the G. I. P. Railway received and he found that some of his men were better off. The G. I. P. Railway authorities paid their men from Rs. 13 to 15 a month, whereas his men were paid from eight to ten annas a day and accordingly they would receive at least Rs. 13 a month and those earning ten annas were receiving Rs. 16-4 per month. He therefore thought that the men had no real grievance.

He, accordingly, informed them that those who would resume work on Monday would be taken on and those who would not would be treated as absentees and other men would replace them.

The men then dispersed disappointed. The police arrangements under Inspector Chapman were most satisfactory.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

First Sunday after Trinity.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A. Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Woodward in E flat. Hymn—163, 161, 177, 558; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Canticles: Woodward in A. Hymns, 160, 163, 517. Collections for Church expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. **Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.** on Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 845 a.m. Choral Matins; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist, (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba. Clergy, Rev. C. E. De Coetlogon, Chaplain; and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 630 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy Rev. C. W. Throne, Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Harri.—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Marathi, Service 9 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 2-3- p.m. Collections for Church expenses and poor.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.) Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain; Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A., 10 am., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p.m., Evening prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon, Rev. H. Martindale will preach. Collection for Church expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion) (Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist and Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Choir and Organ.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. H E. Barell. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barell; 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar; Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmatchar, S.J.—6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church. Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m. 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Week days, 6-30 a.m. and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar: Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church. Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvaco, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar; Rev. M. D.'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dadul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's). Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon) Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—9-30 a.m., Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Psalm 24; Hymns 107, 129, 365.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p. m. evening Service; Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. Sermon to men on "Seeing things as they are."

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens, 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. R. O. Jenkins. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

BOMBAY FUND.

The following is the list of further subscriptions to the Bombay Lord Harding Birth-day Celebration Committee's Children's Entertainment Fund:—Previous total, Rs. 2,680; Mr. H. R. Greaves, Rs. 100; Mr. G. M. Gorden, "Advocate of India," Rs. 100; Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. Merwanji and Hormusji Cama and Co., Rs. 75; Mr. Puranmull G. Singham, Rs. 50; The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Rs. 30; The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, Rs. 30; Mr. D. M. Dalal, Rs. 25; Mr. Jaftar Joosab, Manager, Credit Bank of India, Rs. 25; Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia, Rs. 25; Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., Rs. 25; The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Chrystal, Rs 20; Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden, Rs. 20; Mr. A. M. Tod, Rs. 15; Mr N. M. Dumasia, Rs. 15; Rao Bahadur Sadanand T. Bhandare, Rs. 15; The Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong, Rs. 15; Mr. Moreshwar W. Pradhan, Mahableshwar, Rs. 10; Mr. Shams-ul-ulama Dastur Dorab P. Sanjana, Igatpuri, Rs. 5; Mr. Ardesar J. Curshetji, Rs. 5; A. Parsee in admiration of the unostentatious courage and quite fortitude of a great and good man, Rs. 5; Mr. Amritlal V. Thakur, Rs. 5; Mr. Krishnarao Bhikaji Lalaye, Rs. 2; total, Rs. 3,412.

The public are requested to send their contributions as early as possible to the Secretaries, 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the "Bandra Lands End" on Sunday next, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.):—

March—Soldiers in the Park...Monckton
Overture—French Comedy.....Kiler Bila
Valse—My Queen.....Bucalossi
Selection—Pirates of Penzance...Sullivan
Serenata—Love in Idleness.....Macbeth
Two Steps—Mr. Jolliboy.....Caryll
Song—Alice Where Art Thou.....Morelli
Cake Walk—Alexandra Ragtime...Caryll

HEAVY RAIN IN POONA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, May 23.

It rained heavily off and on for close on an hour this evening, loud claps of thunder and vivid lightning being features of the storm. The weather was inclined to become somewhat muggy during the previous days but the nights continue cool and pleasant.

The Naini Tal Polo Tournament begins towards the end of the month.

AKOLA TRIAL.

AN EX-GUARL'S ATTENDANCE.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF DISASTER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AKOLA, May 23.

To-day before Major T. C. Plowden, Mr. S. D. Kama, pleader, applied on behalf of Guard Kaikhoshoe Bejunji and produced a medical certificate given by Mahomed Ameer Khan, an apothecary on the G. I. P. Railway, Badnera, stating that the guard in the apothecary's opinion was not in a fit state of health to attend the Court at Akola on the 23rd instant.

His Honour said the only thing was that the Railway people refused to be responsible for his production in Court as he was dismissed from their service, and His Honour wanted somebody responsible for that since it was reported that the accused wanted to go to Bombay as soon as he was able.

Mr. Kama said in that case he himself would pass a bond and will stand security for him till the accused got another bail.

His Honour accepted Mr. Kama's bail bond for Rs. 200. The case against the guard stands adjourned sine die.

The trial of Telegraph Inspector Collins was then resumed.

The witness, Guard O'Neill of the passenger train, said his train reached Katepurna at 4-52. The assistant stationmaster was returning from the points of the "platform line" when witness entered his office. The position of the handle of the block instrument on Boregaon side was at that time vertical, which signifies to witness that the line was clear. The assistant stationmaster gave "obstruction danger signal" to Boregaon in witness's presence, and it was acknowledged by Boregaon also, in witness's presence. After the acknowledgment was received, the assistant stationmaster turned the handle of the instrument to "horizontal left", and extracted a ball. Witness initialled the block register, and received the ball token. Witness was required to witness the "blocking process", and to initial the block book under Rule 8, part V, of the block rules. Witness knew the different beats for train signalling for Neale's instrument.

GUARD'S EXPERIENCE OF COLLISION.

In answer to the Court, witness said his train had left Badnera station 50 mins. late and arrived at Katepurna 24mins. late. So 26mins. had been made up by not stopping at stations for the full time allowed. The average rate of witness's train was from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour. After receiving the ball token from the Assistant Stationmaster witness gave it to a pointsman to take it to the driver. It was ball No. 7. There were no two balls which bore the same number. On arrival at Katepurna station from Murtizapur the ball token voucher issued to the driver at Murtizapur was picked up by a porter and given to the assistant stationmaster, and the latter put it into the Murtizapur side instrument and gave four beats, signifying that the train was out of his section. It was acknowledged by the Murtigapur station by five beats. That was done before the Boregaon side instrument was attended to. After the assistant stationmaster gave the witness the ball token No. 7, he had no other ball token left with him. Witness's train never reached Boregaon. After a run of about eight or nine minutes witness was about to get up, as he was nearing the station, when he was knocked back on to his seat. Witness became dazed. When he came to himself he found himself out of his brake on the ballast. When he first realized that there was an accident witness looked at his watch. It was 520. Witness then started to go towards his engine, when his driver met him half-way, who informed him that their train had run into a goods train. This was about three or five minutes later.

Cross-examined by Collins, witness said he was sure that when the assistant stationmaster at Katepurna blocked the line to Boregaon station the handle of Boregaon side instrument was turned to "horizontal left".

Re-examined, witness said that owing to the difference in grooving in ball-tokens of Murtizapur side and Boregaon side instruments, it was not possible for a ball belonging to Murtizapur side to be put into an instrument of Boregaon side, or vice versa.

DEFECTS IN THE BLOCK INSTRUMENT.

Mr. Alfred Campbell, Telegraph Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, in his evidence gave the results of his examination of the Katepurna instrument, which was the same as that given by the witness in his evidence in the case against the assistant stationmaster at Boregaon. Further, explaining the defect in the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna the witness said that after opening the front door of the instrument, and by manipulating the relay he was able to turn the handle to "horizontal right", the position in which it would have been after a ball had been obtained for 322 up-goods to proceed from Katepurna to Boregaon. Witness then tried to see if the handle was locked in that position, as it ought to have been, and found it was not so, but that it turned quite easily to the "vertical" position. The only way in which it should have been possible for the lock to be free was by ball being returned to the instrument at Katepurna station, or by a ball being inserted into the connecting instrument at Boregaon, and the handle there being turned to the "vertical" position from the "left horizontal," and then a current given to the connecting instrument at Katepurna. The Boregaon instrument of Katepurna side would be locked in the "left horizontal" position until such time as a ball was inserted. If Katepurna returned a ball in its own instrument, the Katepurna operator could then bring his handle to the "vertical" without any co-operation from Boregaon, and having got to the "vertical", a current from Katepurna station would enable Boregaon to come back to the "vertical", but in neither case should the handles, either at Katepurna or Boregaon, be free to turn from the "horizontal" to the "vertical", until a ball had been put into the one or the other machine. In neither case can an electric current by itself unlock the two connecting instruments without the use of a ball, as already explained, provided both the instruments were in perfect order.

Explaining how the "locking pawls" were misadjusted, witness said the "locking pawls" had been set so much to one side that the hook portion instead of falling clear off the locking can lay on the top of it, and so kept from engaging with the locking can.

Q.—Could this misadjustment have been caused by a fair wear-and-tear due to ordinary working of the instrument?—No.

Witness continuing said the defect was due, as a matter of fact, to the misadjustment of the pivot screws.

THE PROPER TEST.

Mr. Campbell the witness, continuing, said that in his opinion the misadjustment could not have been caused if the person attending to the instrument had exercised ordinary care and attention in the exercise of his work. If the misadjustment could not be detected by the eye, it was possible to detect it by testing the instrument in the manner the witness did on the 3rd May as described. A mere attempt to see if the handle could be moved from the vertical to the horizontal side without a current was not a sufficient test to decide whether the locking mechanism was acting truly or not. The proper test would have been to try if the locks held properly with the handle turned to each of the three positions. Mr. Collins used to be in charge of the Shegaon District which contained nineteen stations between Biswa and Takli, and Katepurna was situated in that district. The witness learnt at the joint enquiry only that Mr. Collins and Overseer Abdul Latiff had been at Katepurna on the 25th April and Overseer Nicholas on the 28th. The Inspectors were required to send a special report of the inspections to the witness. They had to submit to the witness's office a weekly summary of the work done during the week.

HISTORY OF DEFECTIVE INSTRUMENT.

The witness produced a history, so far as it could be complied from the records available in his office, of the defective instrument brought from Katepurna, and produced in the Court. The history covered the period from November 1906 to February 1913, a period of six years and three months. The history sheet showed a total of fifteen defects, but all were not due to instrumental faults. Two were due to the stock of balls being allowed to become exhausted, two to lizards getting into the instrument through the ball aperture, one to a cigar being thrown into it through the ball aperture, one to a porous part breaking in the battery, three to rough handling and of one cause was unknown. Of the remaining five instrument defects three were due to the "tumbler dog" getting out of order. The tumbler dogs were not one of the safeguards of the machine. If they got out of order they merely threw the instrument out of work. The average for true instrumental defects was one in every fifteen months. The witness would consider that a fair record. None of these defects would have the effect of improperly releasing a second ball. The misadjustment of "locking pawls" could not have been caused by mere fingers without the aid of implements, provided the pawls had been originally firmly fixed.

Questioned by the Court the witness said if the balls were lost they were proscribed for further use.

Do you know Mr. Nicholas? Do you consider him competent to test these instruments?—I should think so. He is an ordinary workman.

From his evidence do you consider that he applied the full test to discover the defective locking?—No, I don't think so.

The witness, continuing, said it was not possible to interfere with the adjustment of locking pawl by the mere process of cleaning it. Defective locking might exist indefinitely without being discovered, because no operator would endeavour to unlock an instrument unless he knew that proper process had been gone through and necessary unlocking current was coming. If the instrument had been properly working Katepurna would not have got a second ball out of it until a ball was thrown in the Boregaon instrument.

The case stands adjourned till Monday next.

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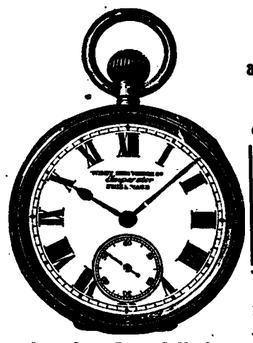

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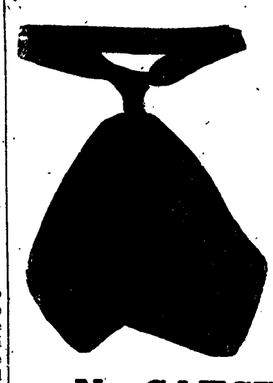

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JAPAN AND CALIFORNIA.

TERMS OF PROHIBITIVE LAW.

According to the "Japan Times," the contents of the Californian Land Bill which has raised such an outcry in Japan, are in effect as follows:—

(1) The ownership of real property by foreigners shall be prohibited, but as long as it is in the hands of the present owner or his wife or children the law shall not apply.

(2) Foreigners who acquire real property as the result of the operation of the law of inheritance of purchase may own it for one year. If the present owner is a man under age he may own it for one year after he comes of age.

(3) The real property owned by foreigners in such a way as is contrary to the present law shall be put up at public sale. If the owners become citizens or obtain certificates of first citizenship in one year the law shall not apply.

(4) It shall be the duty of the attorney to take legal proceedings; but when he fails to perofrm his duty, the proceedings may be instituted by citizens.

(5) The contracts or lease relating to real property for farming purposes or in urban districts held by foreigners for terms exceeding five years shall be invalid.

(6) Those companies, more than half the shareholders of which are foreigners ineligible to citizenship, shall be regarded as foreigners.

The Japanese living in California at the end of 1911, according to an official report, numbered 59644, classified:—

Male children—	
Males	46,452
Females	7,812
Male children	
Born in Japan	359
Born in America	3,432
Female children—	
Born in Japan	278
Born in America	2,311
Total ...	59,644

The number of Japanese living in the entire United States was 95,866, so that more than 60 per cent. of the Japanese in America live in California. It must, however, be remembered that the figures are extremely conservative, and it is generally known that the Japanese living in the United States number more than 10,000. The total population of California is 2,377,000, so that the Japanese there represent only 4 per cent. of the population.

WHAT CALIFORNIA OWES TO THE JAPANESE.

It is no exaggeration, continues the same journal, to say that the Japanese farmers have been responsible for bringing California up to the foremost rank as an agricultural State. And this success was achieved at a terrible sacrifice of lives. Prof. Takahashi, who visited California in 1908, describes this phase of the situation:

"I went twice to Fresno, the centre of the grape-producing district in California. Twelve years ago there were only four Japanese graves. Now there are about 1,300. The Japanese die chiefly between September and November, the season for gathering grapes. Every year there come to Fresno 3,000 Japanese to gather grapes. Some persons may have come year after year, and the total of the Japanese who have come to Fresno during the twelve years is probably 10,000, of whom 1,300 died. The rate of mortality is higher than in the most terrible warfare. The reason is that the grapes have to be gathered under the scorching sun, at a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit, and of 100 degrees in the shade. They wear shoes with soles 1 inch thick, to tread on the burning soil. As grapes have to be gathered and dried before there is any rain, these labourers work day and night. Naturally they try to quench their thirst with grapes and water, and the result is that they fall victims to typhoid fever. The grape-gathering cannot be successfully done by the white labourers, who find it very difficult to bend their body and knees continually in order to pick the fruit. Besides they would not work more than 8 hours a day, even though a short delay would spoil the crop."

To show the Japanese influence in Californian agriculture in figures the number of Japanese farmers in the State is 35,000, or about 60 per cent. of the total Japanese population in California.

INVALUABLE FARMERS.

The percentage of the agricultural products raised by the Japanese, either employed by the native capitalists or working with them in partnership, against the total amount of the same products in California is as follows:—

	Percentage.
Beets ...	... 65
Grapes ...	... 50
Fruits ...	... 37
Potatoes ...	... 40
Beans ...	... 30
Strawberries	... 85

These figures demonstrate the impossibility of driving out Japanese farmhands from California without seriously injuring the prosperity of that State. The percentage of farms under independent Japanese control against the total area of similar farms in California, classified by products, is as follows:—

	Percentage.
Beets ...	... 60
Fruits ...	... 36
Grapes ...	... 7
Beans ...	... 14
Potatoes ...	... 24
Strawberries ...	... 80

These do not cover the total of the Japanese agricultural interests that the Californian Legislature desires to sweep away. The total area of the farms under Japanese control was, in 1911, 249,799 acres, classified as follows:—

	Acres.
Owned by Japanese ...	16,894
Held under Cash Lease ...	120,342
Held under Partnership ...	62,182
Held under Contract of Cultivation ...	50,381
Total ...	249,799

In spite of the fact that Japanese in California have been steadily decreasing in number since 1909, the area of the farms under Japanese control has been increasing.

BENGAL GAMBLING ACT.

POSITION OF CHINESE GAMING HOUSES.

The Bengal Public Gambling Act is now in force, and in consequence the two chief outside bookmakers have removed from Calcutta to Chandernagore. Within the last two years a large number of people, European and Indian, have opened offices in which to carry on the business of bookmakers in Calcutta, but most of these offices had been closed before the Act came into operation. The two principal firms, however, continued in business so long as they could lawfully do so, and then removed to Chandernagore where, so far as is known, there is no enactment in force prohibiting betting or gambling.

One curious point which has not yet arisen, but will probably do so before long, is the position of the gambling houses in Chinapara, as the Chinatown of Calcutta is known, says the "Statesman". The Act aims at suppressing all gambling except on the race-course on race-days, and, this being so, it would appear that within its purview would come the houses in which the bland and child-like Chinaman spends his nights playing *fantan* and *putai*—that curious game of red and black dominoes which few Europeans ever get to understand thoroughly. Hitherto the Chindman in his own quarter of Calcutta has been a law unto himself, and so long as he kept quiet and peaceable, he has been left alone and allowed to gamble or "opium smoke" to his heart's content. Whether, now that gambling has been made illegal, he will be allowed to go on doing so is a moot question.

A CHINESE GAMBLING CLUB.

If the new Act results in the Chinese gambling clubs being closed, a picturesque phase of the life of this cosmopolitan city would disappear. A large number of Europeans have from time to time taken a tour through Chattawallah Gully and Blackburn Lane, where the principal gambling clubs are, and have found the visit full of interest. One of the biggest of these clubs is, perhaps, worth describing for the benefit of those who have not seen it. In a large room are half a dozen tables with crowds around them, who are so wrapped up in the game that they do not even trouble to look round when strangers come in. In the centre of the room the place of honour is occupied by a kind of altar, with joss sticks burning at the foot, and the whole place is illuminated by electric lights, while electric fans keep the place cool.

At the first table the game of *putai* is in full swing, and the gamblers are busy making their bets. The banker, a bulky man, naked to the waist, sits at a table surrounded by piles of rupees, eight, four, and two-anna pieces, and stacks of pice, and, bets having been made, he covers the money put down according to the odds ranging aainst each species of domino backed. How these odds are calculated is very difficult for one who is not versed in the game to understand, and though one recent visitor had a Chinaman trying to explain it to him for a quarter of an hour he was no wiser at the end of that time than he had been at the beginning.

THE GAME OF "FANTAN."

At the other tables the same game or *fantan* was being played. Unlike *putai*, *fantan* is a game that a child could understand. The banker has a heap of shells in front of him, and he separates a smaller pile from the heap with an inverted basin. Then the players bet whether the small pile will count out exactly into fours, or whether there will be three, two or one over when the fours have been counted out. Varying odds are given, but the banker is usually the winner, though he wins quite fairly. He could not cheat if he wanted to with a hundred or more pairs of almond-shaped eyes watching him closer than ever cat watched mouse.

The one thing above all others that impresses the visitor is the curious intentness of the players. While the game is in progress they never take their eyes from the table, and when it is over they watch their stakes being swept away, or pick up their winnings as the case may be, without the slightest change of feature. People who go to look round are never molested, and if they are not received with open arms their presence is, at any rate, not resented. If they are standing on the outskirts of the crowd at any table probably a Chinaman who has lost his money will suggest to them that they should "make bet," and very obligingly may put the money on for them, pocketing a commission if the gamble is a lucky one and so laying the foundation of a little store of pice which he hopes will grow large enough to enable him to start betting again.

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ESSAD THE KING.

ALBANIA'S "NEW RULER."

Many years ago a terrible affair threw entire Constantinople into a state of wildest excitement, writes a correspondent in the "Daily News and Leader." Abdul Hamid was at the time at the height of his power, and none enjoyed greater favour with him than a young Albanian named Gani Toptani. Gani was the Sultan's friend and the Sultan's special executioner. Not a very exalted character, but clever and handsome. One day he grew too impudent and insulted his master. Abdul Hamid's justice was swift and to the point. An order went forth secretly to the Grand Vizier, and Gani Toptani was shot dead. Eight days later the perpetrator of the outrage was himself killed in broad daylight on the Galata bridge, and a card pinned to the wound bore the legend: "Done by Essad Toptani."

This is the Essad who but the other day was the commandant of Scutari, and who has now proclaimed himself Prince of the autonomous Albania. A wild imperious primitive character, like most Ghegs but not inattractive and in many ways even fascinating. He had to avenge his brother because that was the law of the mountains, the great canon of blood feud bequeathed to all posterity by Lek Ducagin, the great law-giver of the time of Scanderbeg. But then Essad has also from his youth been an ardent Albanian patriot proud of his race and its history, and an early advocate of the Pan-Albanian national idea and even of the Latin script, for the sake of which he quarrelled with the Young Turks and became their deadly enemy. For with these men of primitive instincts every thing assumes an exaggerated character. What Renan once remarked of the Semitic genius applies also to the Albanian; he too, thinks and acts in antitheses. He does not say, "I love Isaac better than Esau." He says, "I love Isaac: I hate Esau." Both their hatred and love are great and just as they will not spare their enemy so they will not spare themselves for the man or the idea they love.

AN ALBANIAN SOLDIER.

Essad is, indeed, an Albanian of the purest water. His family, the Toptanis, of Tirrana, near Durazzo, is one of the richest and most powerful in the country, and its history is the typical history of feudal robber chiefs such as we read in our own mediaeval chronicles. Essad himself was from did his service in many garrisons of did his service in many garrisons of Macedonia and Anatolia, and then became commander of the gendarmerie at Constantinople. He took a distinguished part in the campaign of 1897 against Greece and received from the Sultan the title of Pasha. So great was his personal and family influences in the political world at Constantinople that Abdul Hamid never dared to lay his hands on him for the murder of his agent. He only transferred him to Yanina to command the local gendarmerie, and even conferred upon him the rank of a general. It was while there that Essad first embraced the doctrines of the Young Turks.

Certainly it was not the constitutional ideals of Ahmed Riza and his friends which attracted him. There was first the motive of personal revenge upon the real author of his brother's death, the red and irresponsible tyrant in Yildiz Kiosk; and second the idea of decentralisation which was advocated by one of the wings of the Young Turkish Party, and in which he saw a promise of a new future for his Albanian country. Nevertheless he did not join the movement, but having resigned his post, retired to his estates, where he watched the developments.

NATIONALIST AND POLITICIAN.

The revolution of July, 1908, drew him out into the open. He was immediately elected Deputy of Durazzo for the first Chamber, and continued to represent this constituency till the dissolution of 1912. From a soldier he now turned into a politician, and a very violent politician he became. Of course he jointed the Albanian group, which was at first led by Ismail Kemal Bey, and which from the first concentrated its efforts upon obtaining a large measure of autonomy for Albania. As the ruling Young Turkish Committee opposed these aspirations, many collisions took place in the Chamber, in which the violent temper of Essad asserted itself in anything but parliamentary fashion. But whereas the leader of the group was gradually led by these conflicts back to the fold of Abdul Hamid, and was eventually thrown into the arms of anti-constitutional reaction, Essad remained the implacable enemy of the assassin of his brother, and, to that extent, continued to side with the new regime. As the country revolution of April 13, 1909, broke out, he remained with the Young Turks and left the capital to join the Salonica troops in their historical march for the vindication of the Constitution. Here he met with the change of his lifetime. Constantinople was taken and the Sheikhul-Islam issued a fetwa, deposing Abdul Hamid. Who was to take the fateful message to the Caliph at Yildiz Kiosk? Slowly and grimly Essad rose before the Committee, and said "I will go to Abdul Hamid." Everyone realised the compelling logic of the other, and Essad accompanied by three officer members of the Committee, went to Yildiz Kiosk. As the Sultan trembling from head to foot presented himself to the visitors Essad spoke: "In accordance with the fetwa, and by the decision of the National Assembly thou art deposed from the throne Abdul Hamid." What feelings must have agitated at that moment the wild heart of Essad! But never afterwards did he like to dilate upon this most dramatic incident in his life and, speaking a few months ago to a French friend, he admitted that whenever he thought of that brief dialogue with Abdul-Hamid 'something like the taste of lemon would rise to his tongue.'

AN INDOMITABLE PERSONALITY.

But, the counter-revolution beaten down, Essad resumed his struggle with the Young Turks with redoubled energy and violence. This was mountain warfare transferred to the floor of the Chamber—blow for blow, and no pardon. When the dissolution came he again put forward his candidature, and though the Committee did everything in its power to defeat him, his large connections carried the day. At the head of 500 sturdy restrainers he arrived at Constantinople, there to continue the fight for Albania. But this time the struggle was brief. The Young Turkish regime was passing through its last stages, and soon the whole "constitutional" structure came down with a crash. With this also came to an end the Parliamentary career of Essad. As the danger of war increased he returned to the army, and then joined Hassad Riza Bey at Scutari.

As stated, Essad is an Albanian of the purest type. He is about 50 years of age, and his high forehead, Roman nose, and straight and sharp look betray the warrior race to which he belongs. A peculiarity of his features is the fixed immobility of his right eye giving the impression that he is constantly taking aim with his Mauser. Is it accidental, or is it the expression of a fierce soul and indomitable will?

FLAG OF SALAGAMA PEOPLE.

INTERESTING ADDITION TO COLOMBO MUSEUM.

The latest addition to the old flags at the Colombo Museum is an enlarged copy of the flag of the Salagama people, presented by Dr. G. Abeyesinghe of Nikawiratiya says the "Ceylon Independent." The flag is an object of curiosity to Orientalists, because it shows the state of the art of painting amongst the Sinhalese in the thirteenth century and represents the introduction of the Salagama people into Ceylon early in the thirteenth century. The Sinhalese inhabitants of Ceylon were, previous to this period, ignorant of the art of weaving fine cloth, which was known to the Hindu inhabitants of the Peninsula of India. The King of Kandy at the time, Bhuvaneka Bahu II, offered grat rewards to any of his subjects who would bring over from India some weavers for the purpose of introducing the art into Ceylon. There is another painting on cloth presented by the late Rajapakse Maha Modeliar of Mahabadde, to the Museum, on which Sir Alexander Johnston, Chief Justice of Ceylon and Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society, has contributed an article. The painting, according to him, represents three events; first, the arrival of the eight weavers— the ancestors of the Salagama people; second, that of the peculiar manner in which the weavers, were as a mark of respect, brought on shore according to the custom of the country upon the backs of the sailors and thirdly, that of the public procession which took place when the King of Kandy conferred upon the chief of the weavers some houses, lands and a manufactory for the use of himself and his countrymen in the neighbourhood of the Royal Palace, the honour of wearing a gold chain, travelling in a palanquin and having an umbrella of *talpat* leaf carried over his head whenever he appeared in public. The King further honoured these weavers. On their arrival the King is said to have received them with great kindness, had them married to women of distinction and conferred the highest honour upon their chiefs.

ANIMAL WORLD.

STRAY

It is reported that no fewer than 1,068,277 dogs, other than boarders and those in quarantine, had been afforded food and shelter at the Battersea Dogs Home from the time of its foundation in 1860 down to the end of 1912. In the course of the last twelve months 20,399 dogs were received under the contract with the Metropolitan Police as strays; 303 from the City Police, 39 stolen animals, 82 gifts to the home, while 2,724 were brought in by private persons to be destroyed, making a total of 23,547, an increase of 279 on the previous year. Of these 1,517 were restored to their owners, 2,698 found new masters and mistresses while 18,963 were painlessly destroyed in the lethal chambers. The total number of visitors to the home during the year amounted to 26,365. Another important department of the home's work is the cats' refuge, wherein 933 strays were sheltered and 193 boarders received. A new establishment for lost dogs is to be opened in North London, while, from the same source of information, it is learned that both the out-patient department for the relief of cats and dogs and the country home of rest at Hackbridge are in a prosperous condition.

In another place the magazine calls attention to a curious and unexpected cause of suggested inconvenience, if not actual pain, to horses, namely, the carrying of heavy plumes at funerals. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals inspectors have reported in reference to this that horses suffer much discomfort from the use of the plumes, the weight of which varies from 4½lb. to 7lb, under normal conditions, but is much heavier when affected by moisture.

THE MAN WHO IS LEADING AUSTRIA.

COUNT BERCHTOLD.

Every morning when the weather is fine you may see Count Leopold Berchtold, the central figure of European politics, walking from his handsome Vienna residence, the Strudelhof Palace, to the Foreign Office on the Ballhausplatz. He is a tall, slim man with a small and finely modelled head. His features are pleasant and full of character; his expression derives at times a touch of severity from two deep furrows which betray the heavy responsibilities resting on his shoulders. Otherwise one may read in his face the equanimity of a nature which loves life and often expresses its contentment by an almost mischievous smile, writes "One who knows him" in the "Daily Mail."

At the present moment Count Berchtold seldom smiles. He has been Foreign Minister for little more than a year, but in his diary, which he regularly keeps up, more numerous and more important entries must have been made in this short period than in many previous years.

It is believed that when Count Berchtold assumed office he did so reluctantly and only at the urgent wish of the Emperor. He is immensely rich and has a plenitude of other interests in life, artistic and social, besides politics. An excellent pianist and fond of painting, he is also a great reader, especially of English literature, for he speaks English well, while the Countess Berchtold, his wife the daughter of a former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, Count Karolyi, speaks English as a mother-tongue. It was certainly not ambition which induced Count Berchtold to assume the heavy task which he realised would come to him. He was the first European statesman to announce openly the critical development of affairs in the East. Only if the prophet can be deemed responsible for events that he has foretold would Count Berchtold earn the epithet of incendiary applied to him in certain quarters on the outbreak of war in the Balkans.

FORESIGHT, HONESTY, AND SIMPLICITY.

Public opinion in Austria has confidence in Count Berchtold, esteeming notably three things about him—his foresight, his absolute honesty, and his simplicity. One of his staff once remarked to me that nothing hurt the Minister so much as the supposition that he did not mean every word he uttered. The members of the Delegations, Austrians and Hungarians alike, also say that his words are not masked, and his public utterances attest this the more strikingly in that he is an uncommonly skilful stylist, and, among diplomatists, good stylists find it particularly difficult to speak straight out without revealing too much.

Count Berchtold has a democratic way with him of which an amusing anecdote is told. Last summer the Minister took the "cure" at Kaltenleutgeben, near Vienna. In the same "hydro" was staying a little Viennese journalist with no particular insight into international politics and who had been more accustomed to keep watch for the newspapers at the sick beds of dying Ministers than to speak with living ones. Count Berchtold made this modest and excellent man his daily companion on his walks during his stay. The officials at the venerable Ministerial palace of the Ballplatz also praise the amiability of the count, and they are certainly unprejudiced witnesses, for the Aehrenthal tradition of unsparing diligence has been continued under Berchtold at the Vienna Foreign Office.

BEST-DRESSED MAN IN VIENNA.

There is yet another thing which particularly pleases the Vienna public about the Foreign Minister, and that is his elegance in dress. Count Berchtold has the reputation of being one of the best-dressed men in the Austrian capital. At the same time, however, he allows himself the *coquetterie* which is only permitted to men of his gifts and position of appearing at times in public intentionally less elegant than is their wont. I recall on one occasion seeing the Minister on his way back from the Delegations enter the Foreign Office wearing an overcoat which received a stare, almost of disapproval, from the pompous porter.

Count Berchtold, moreover, is not one of those diplomatists who, willing prisoners in the thicket of politics, have already forgotten that on the other side of the hedge of conferences and reports surrounding them the garden of life is full of roses. His strict attention to duty does not allow Count Berchtold to make use of the endless possibilities which, as a wealthy grandee, he has at his disposal for recreation. Count Berchtold is a race-horse owner, and his crimson colours used to be frequently seen at the Freudenau racecourse, where once he won from Baron Alphonse de Rothschild a great State prize. The English public will hardly understand that some of the Opposition papers in Austria begrudge the Minister his interest in the turf. But to pacify these good folk I would not mind wagering that for many weeks now Count Berchtold has not once seen his trainer. For at present he is nothing but a politician, thus justifying the high opinion formed of him by the late Count Aehrenthal, who on his death-bed recommended him to the Emperor as his successor.

POLICY IN THE OPEN STREET.

There is no need to explain at length the nature and manner of his policy, for, as the Neapolitan artisan works in the open street, so Count Berchtold frankly carries on his policy in the full glare of European publicity. He is, perhaps, not so full of "temperament" as was Count Aehrenthal, and in his nature there is more softness and amiability, but he has the same strong consciousness of the European position of Austria, and energy enough to assert it. The record of his career shows that he has had ample opportunity for studying European politics. From 1894 to 1899 he was Secretary at the Paris Embassy, afterwards spending four years at the Embassy in London. In 1903 he was transferred to St. Petersburg, and in 1906 was appointed Ambassador to Russia, acting in that capacity until 1911.

A genealogist has reckoned that Count Berchtold, who is connected with the Emperor Francis Joseph in the ninth degree, with the Czar and the Emperor William in the eighth, and with King Ferdinand of Bulgaria in the fifth, has in his veins an uncommonly complicated mixture of German, Hungarian, Bohemian, Italian, Polish, Ruthenian, and Southern Slav blood, and in addition a few drops from an old Austrian, peasant stock. Even those who attach little importance to the relationship between race and character must perforce admit that Count Berchtold by descent is a good representative of the Austrian and Hungarian peoples, in whom the passionate and milder qualities mingle inextricably.

THE BROWNING LETTERS.

SOLD FOR £6,550.

The love-letters of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning realised £6,550 at Messrs. Southeby's Rooms, London, on the 2nd instant.

Little excitment attended the sale of this remarkable series of 571 letters, and though the room was crowded to the door with dealers, Browning enthusiasts and journalists, the bidding was confined to two dealers.

Mr. Sabin, of Bond Street, opened with an offer at £750, which was immediately capped by a bid of £800 from Mr. Quaritch's deputy, who was seated at the table with Mr. Quaritch in the immediate back-ground. Then ensued a ding-dong contest, a series of £50 bids soon bringing the price to £5,000. Mr. Sabin was complacent, for apparently he had defeated his oppenent.

There was a pause and then a nod from Mr. Quaritch himself started the bidding again. Six thousand pounds was soon reached, but each bid from Mr. Quaritch was relentlessly increased by his opponent who finally was left victor with his bid of £6,550.

In the first letter of the series Robert Browning writes:—

I love your verses with all my heart, dear Miss Barrett. . . . And this is no off hand complimentary letter that I shall write. . . . In thus addressing myself to you, your own self, and for the first time my feeling rises. Altogether I do, as I say, love these books with all my heart. And I love you too. Do you know I was once not very far from seeing—really, really seeing you? Mr. Kenyon said to me one morning, "Would you like to see Miss Barrett?" Then he went to announce me. Then he returned; you were too unwell. And now its, is years ago, and I feel as at some untoward passage in by travels—as if I had been close, so close, to some world's wonder in chapel or crypt—only a screen to push, and I might have entered. . . . I went home my thousand of miles, and the night was never to be!

Well, these poems were to be—and this true, thankful joy and pride with which I feel myself.

Yours ever faithfully,
ROBERT BROWNING.

Keen bidding was also aroused when Mrs. Browning's manuscript of "Sonnets from the Portuguese" was offered. The opening offer was £300, but Mr. Quaritch had to bid up to £1,130 to become the possessor. Other notable lots were:—

MS. of "Aurora Leigh," 410 pages, £930.

MS. of "Catarina to Camoens," 29½ pages, £620.

Three hundred and four letters from Mrs. Browning to Miss Mitford, £245.

EXPERIENCES OF MISHMI PARTY.

The unusual character of the rains that compelled the departure of the Works party from the Mishmi country may be judged by their experiences, says the "Pioneer." Supplies were cut off owing to the breaking down of communications with the base at Sadiya, and for ten days the whole party were on half rations. Even more the mules suffered from the absence of fodder, and there was a loss of no fewer than 500 animals, many of whom had to be destroyed to prevent their dying of starvation. This alone will add considerably to the cost of the expedition. On their way back to Sadiya the 48th Pioneers found the face of the country vastly changed. What had been little lazy streams on their way up had become swift torrents impassable except by means of a bridge. The delays on this account were frequent all the way along, and the party were fain to believe the statements of the Mishmi people that such heavy rains are only experienced about once in seven years.

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 9.

The summer fashions that are now filling the leading shops, all ready for wear when the first hot sunshine makes us long for the freshest and daintiest garments, are quite lovely. We shall all "go beautifully clad" this summer, if June is really June and not a shivering imitation of January. The new zephyrs, voiles, printed mousselines, and cambrics are wonders of prettiness, and that so beloved and popular item of the summer wardrobe the tub-frock is more charming than ever in the latest models. A very smart development is known as the "gownlette"—a tailor-cut shirt and skirt of pique or linen, and which is exceedingly effective in white and pale colours. A number of these "gownlettes" are sure to be seen.

A PRETTY CREPON FROCK.

Here is one of the newest models for a plain but pretty summer gown that will do for many outdoor occasions and is easy to make. Stone-coloured crepon would look well, and the deep turn-down collar, the narrow front panel, and the hem bordering the skirt are of dark purple satin. There are tiny purple buttons, and the dainty chemisette is of cream chiffon. Cream lace forms a tiny vest, and is pleated for sleeve frills. The fashionable little hat is of most becoming skirt of pique or linen, and which is purple velvet, and with big upstanding bows of purple satin.

A DAINTY BLOUSE.

A particularly smart and French-looking blouse is illustrated here, and is meant to be realised in cream delaine of nice quality. The high, new-shaped collar, the strappings and buttons are of lime-green satin. The collar is cut with the so fashionable decolletee effect, and there is a large, full frill of fine cream net. The sleeves are the very newest shape over the shoulder, and are most becoming.

LITTLE GIRL'S SUMMER FROCK.

Now is the time to be preparing washing and summer everyday and best frocks for the small girl, who wants so many of these dainty garments during the season. The frock sketched is meant to be made of very pale blue delaine, printed with a plain pink border, with pink roses and tiny black dots bordering that again. The dainty collar and cuffs are of cream lace, and the waistband and hair-ribbon should be of pink satin.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Facts for the Housekeeper.

Antiquated methods in marketing are held responsible for the comparatively small development of the production of eggs and poultry in the British markets. When the housekeeper realises the value of these two articles of diet she will readily understand that an enormous trade is being lost to the country. Experts declare that there is no reason for this lack of British supremacy save indifference. The demonstration train exhibited the other day at Eason Station, under the auspices of the National Poultry Organisation Society, provided a valuable object-lesson in the importance of the careful packing and testing of eggs. What the average British housewife does not realise is that eggs may be uniform and that they may be tested to make certain of quality.

France is first in export of eggs and poultry, and a large case of eggs of a uniform brown tint, graded and tested, was a striking exhibit. Germany, Italy, Russia, Roumania, Denmark, all sends eggs and chickens to the British market to such an extent that payments to foreign traders amount annually to £7,000,000. Freshness is the first virtue of an egg, and it is fairly claimed tehat home produce ought to be better than foreign in this respect. Imported eggs are usually a fortnight old before they reach the consumer; while home eggs might be on the breakfast table within three days of their being laid. Germans used to be content with the ordinary quality of eggs. Now they have begun to realise what they might have for their money, and not only are eggs graded, tested, and raised altogether to a higher standard, but a slightly higher price is willingly paid.

Lean fowls are the last thing the housekeeper wants to see, yet she is constantly faced with the problem of finding out how to use scraggy chickens. The Danes have built up enormous trade by "feeding off" their fowls before sending them to market. They get better prices and the birds give satisfaction to those who buy them. Where fattening depots have been established lean birds are sent to be fed up and prepared for market by the Sussex method. After being killed and plucked they are treated on shaping board and made ready for sale trussed in the latest way, and with their feet tied for packing. Enormous improvements have been effected in Denmark's trade by the establishment of co-operative egg and poultry societies. After noting the demonstrations conducted in the North Wales train it is safe to predict that the London housekeeper will only too gladly assist this effort to improve the standard of police.

DOGS AND DOG SHOWS.

The Puppy Problem.

The questions suggested by the Kennel Club as to the advisability of making fresh regulations *re* the exhibition of puppies are the subject of keen discussion wherever "doggy people" congregate. The meeting of the Ladies' Kennel Association Council of Representatives, called to discuss these propositions, was of great interest, as the delegates to the council, representing the various specialist clubs, set forth the views of their committees as to the manner in which the alterations in the regulations would affect their respective breeds. The proposed alterations in the puppy classes are these: (1) that no puppies under the age of 10 months should be exhibited at shows; (2) that the age of puppies should be raised from the present 12 months to 18 months.

The crux of the matter in legislating, by one rule, for all breeds of dogs is the widely different ages at which the various breeds attain maturity. A wolfhound at 18 months is still quite a puppy; a schipperke is full-grown at 8 months. A rule, therefore, that would fit the big breed would bar the full-grown schipperke from being entered at any show at all on the ground that it was too young even for a puppy class. And if it be ruled that all dogs are puppies up to 18 months, then in those breeds in which maturity is early reached a fully-formed dog of 17 months, which, as a matter of fact, has long passed his puppyhood, would be still able to compete and win in puppy classes.

The general consensus of opinion, disclosed by the council's discussion, is that if the definition of puppyhood is to be changed, the alteration shuld have reference to the age of maturity in the different breeds, and that a different definition must apply to each breed or group of breeds. For example, in St. Bernards it was suggested thet age of puppyhood might be from 9 to 18 months, and for terriers from 5 to 12 months.

In collies especially were the proposed changes held to be seriously prejudicial, for in that breed puppies are at present shown from about 8½ months to 12 months, while in their puppy coat; when this falls, collies must retire from show life until their nature coat comes. The feeling of the delegates of the London Bulldog Society, the British Bulldog Club, and the Northumberland and Durham Bulldog Club was unanimously against any alteration, except that the British Bulldog Club would be prepared to suggest six months as the minimum age for puppies. The Schipperke Club and the St. Hubert Schipperke Club were both against the changes in age, as were the Scottish Terrier Club of England and the West Highland White Terrier Club. The Pekin Palace Dog Association (which suggested the elimination of litter classes, and the fixing of puppy age for Pekingese from 8 to 14 months), the French Bulldog Club of England, and the Miniature Bulldog Club all represent the point of view of breeds in which classes with weight limit are given, and in which by Kennel Club rule no puppies can compete.

Finally the meeting unanimously voted that the proposed changes would be prejudicial to shows in general; but the decision was taken without reference to the financial aspect of the question, and was based upon practical argument. It was suggested that infinitely more effectual in lessening distemper than any new legislation would be the severe punishment of heedless or unscrupulous exhibitors who take dogs to a show from an infected kennel. Further, it was decided to urge strongly on the Kennel Club to inflict the panaltry of a fine in all such cases, to be followed, if the offence were repeated, by a sentence of suspension.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BARLEY SOUP.
FISH SALAD A LA TYROL.
FRENCH MUTTON CUTLETS.
COLD BEEF & PIGEON PIE.
DUTCH FRIED POTATOES.
SARDINE RAMKINS.
PORTLAND PUDDING.

Fish and Prawns, As. 8. Mutton, As. 6. Pigeons, As. 10. Beef, As. 4. Potatoes, As. 1-6. Green-Peas, As. 2. F. Beans, As. 1-6, Eggs, As. 4-6. Mixed Vegetables, As. 3. Odds and Ends As. 2. Total:—Rs. 2-10-6.

BARLEY SOUP.

Cook a half teacupful of pearl barley in a seer of water for four hours or more and then rub through a sieve, adding milk if necessary to thin it. Just bring it to the boil and add a tablespoonful of butter, the yolks of two eggs and milk to taste, with pepper, celery, salt and a grate of hunting.

FISH SALAD A LA TYROL.

Take any odds and ends of cold fish and two cupfuls of it, add one of small prawns chopped, 2 tablespoonfuls of capers, pepper, celery, salt, onion juice and four table spoonfuls of vinegar with a little finely minced green chilli to taste. Mix with this enough mayonnaise dressing to make it fairly moist and serve with a garnish of lettuce leaves, slices of hardboiled egg and beet-root.

FRENCH MUTTON CUTLETS.

Make a mixture of minced ham or bacon, breadcrumbs, butter, onion juice and parsley and with it cover each chop thickly; wrap each in paper and set in a closed tin or between two plates in the oven for 10 minutes, and serve in the papers.

COLD BEEF AND PIGEON.

Prepare the pigeons and with the giblets make a cupful of nice stock. Neatly divide each pigeon. Cut the beef into neat pieces; roll all in pepper and salted flour and place in the pie dish with the stock, some hardboiled eggs halved, and some tended green peas with a leaf or two of mint. Cover with the crust, see that it is well sealed and bake for 2 hours; when the crust is cooked, either turn off some of the heat and cover the crust with paper, or set the oven door a little open. Do not allow your cook to cook the meat before putting into the pie, which is the reason of their pies being so nasty; they do not like the trouble of the long baking.

DUTCH FRIED POTATOES.

Put a tablespoonful of finely minced onion, previously blanched, into a fry pan with a large tablespoonful of butter and add two cupfuls of sliced raw potato pepper and salt and fry till lightly browned. Beat up an egg or two pour over the potatoes and serve at once.

SARDINE RAMAKINS.

Sarefully skin, bone, and flake 4 large sardines or more smaller ones, and mix them with 2 teaspoonfuls of anchovy sauce. 2 tablespoonfuls of fried breadcrumbs, and 1 of butter with a dash of tobosco sauce and onion juice, pepper and salt to taste and a little Ideal milk or cream. Set the mixture in some paper ramakin cases and sprinkle breadcrumbs on top, put in the oven just to get quite hot.

PORTLAND PUDDING.

Take equal bulk of brown breadcrumbs, chopped apples, dried ginger and other fruits mixed, half of finely chopped suet and sugar with a little lime juice, the peel of one, and two eggs. Mix and set in a buttered basin to steam for at least 3 hours, and serve with a brandy whip sauce. For this, put a wine glass of brandy in a pan with sugar and the yolks of 2 eggs—set this in another pan of boiling water and whip over the fire till it is all light frothy mass.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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CHAPTER XIX.—(*Continued*).

Here Launcelot proceeded to relate the scene which had taken place at the "Old Farm" that night when Veronica had stood up against Peter James and told him that he must choose between leaving Chalton quietly or—murdering her. It was James's version of the story and therefore not remarkable for its accuracy—especially with regard to his own criminal intentions—but it was told out of an abiding sense of gratitude and admiration. Peter James had been through his own particular mill—he had found out that he had been made a cat's paw of by agitators more clever than he—had been left in the lurch by men whom he had regarded as staunch allies—and socialism had proved but a broken reeds when, unexpectedly, he had been brought up against the forces of law and order—for which, in his heart, he had always had a due respect. It was as a "reformed character" talking to one to whom the same title might apply, that Peter James had told this tale against himself.

"I thought you might see well know," James had concluded, "what that young lady did for your father and for you. It didn't take me long to see what was at the bottom of her mind when I came to think it over. She wanted to prevent you making a fool of yourself at the eviction, as you threatened, and the easiest way was to get me quietly out of the place. And she succeeded in that, though I can tell you if she'd struck up against a harder man than me she'd have lost her life. It was easy to kill her—and not be found out. But I didn't fancy murder, Mr. Holt, no, not even in those days, big as I might talk about hanging people on lampposts and the rest of it. She's a fine young lady, is Miss Kenley, and you'd have done better if you'd had married her instead of danglin' after that daughter of mine who never cared a scrap about any man upon earth."

There had been a certain soreness between father and daughter since Mr. James had renounced his extremist views. Ida openly professed to despise him and hinted, possibly with truth, that what he had done was for his pocket's sake.

Mr. James had proceeded to question Launcelot upon his present political views and had nodded approvingly when he was told that they were in favour of reform by constitutional means.

"That's it Mr. Holt, sir—constitutional means. We shall get there in the end, though it may not be in our time. That's what I said to Ida, but she wouldn't see it. She prefers to go to prison and be a martyr to the tyrant of man—as she puts it. That's all she thinks about now—not the betterment of the community, only the betterment of women. It's not reasonable, I say. Between you and me, Mr. Holt, I think you'd not have been happy if you'd married her. I was furious at the time, I remember, and wanted her to go for you for breach. It was because she wouldn't that you got off that. However, there's no ill-feeling now, I'm sure, and, Mr. Holt, I hope you'll come into your own one day—and stick to it." He smiled as he said the last words.

The two men shook hands, Launcelot declaring that there was no ill-feeling and that if he ever came into his property he certainly meant to stick to it, for his duty, as he saw now, was to be a good landlord and to treat all alike with fairness—a man of liberal views, retaining what was good in the old 'fory régime' and not blind to modern reform where the welfare of the community dependent upon him seemed to demand it.

Launcelot did not retail the latter part of this conversation to Hornby; he was content to dwell upon the story of Veronica's courageous action.

"Yes, she did it for my sake," he concluded, "and it was all of no avail. For while she was there, risking her life, I was, on the village green doing just what she wanted to prevent me from doing. Oh, what a fool I was and what a mess I was making of my life! But if I'd known then, as I know now, why my father never extended his love to me, I think that even with all the Farfex devils loose within me I might have shown him more con- But I didn't know—I only saw myself unwanted, unloved—and it made me better—I thought of nothing but how I could hit back so that the blow should hurt. Poor old Squire—I see now how hard it must have been for him, with a horrid shameful secret weighing upon his mind for years."

Hornby had told Launcelot everything—he had done so at the Squire's request. Mr. Holt had written a letter, too, craving his son's forgiveness for the unjust suspicion that had shadowed his youth and blighted his relationship with his father.

"I want you to come home, Launcelot—" so the old man had written—"you and your wife and child, so that all the dark shadows of the past may be swept away. I've been at fault and there's but little I can plead in extenuation. Thank God, late as it is, there's still time to atone for the troubles and misunderstandings to which we have both been victims. I'm a plain man and I can't express myself in high-falutin style, but you're my son, my elder son and heir, and there's nothing I need so much now as to feel that all ill-will between us is swept away and that the past is forgiven if it cannot be wholly forgotten."

There had been terrible scenes at Chalton Coombe, however, before this letter was written. The feelings of Agnes Holt and of Mark and his wife after dinner—it was the day when Hornby had brought the definite news of the date of Capt. Plaistowe's death—Squire Holt had announced his intention of putting an end to the existing order of things.

As it happened, all through the meal Mark and Bertha had been bickering, which was anything but unusual with them, and Mrs. Holt had been dragged into the discussion. The Squire sat silent, with lowering brows, until he could stand it no longer—then he smote the table a blow with his fist that made the glasses rattle.

Mrs. Holt paled, Mark sniggered and Bertha stared in amaze. It was new to her that the Squire should assert himself—she had never been witness of one of those tempestuous scenes so common in the past.

She was soon to learn what they were. The Squire let himself go in spite of the protests of his wife, who declared that he must be ill and had better go to his room and lie down; and as he poured forth the vials of his wrath, so long restrained, he drew himself up and squared his shoulders and his old vigour seemed to be restored to him.

It was Mark who had to bear the brunt of the storm. Mark had tried, at first, to bluster, to meet the attack with coarse repartee and loud-voiced retaliation, but he had quickly been reduced to silence. He was a bully by nature, but he collopsed when he realised that this was no mere passing squall but a tempest that was likely to sweep him from his feet.

All his faults of omission and commission were paraded before him. Tenants and farmers alike loathed him; he was unpopular through the length and breadth of the county. At home he showed no respect for his father, and his constant quarrels with his wife made a very hell of the house. Indictment followed indictment till Mark quailed and was afraid, while the two women were reduced to chattering terror.

And then the Squire allowed his bomb to explode. Mark had been occupying a false position all these years. He was not heir to Chalton Coombe, and he lied to his father when he had represented Launcelot as living a profligate life and drinking himself to death—he had lied about Launcelot's wife as well.

But now the Squire knew the truth, and he had made up his mind to act. Launcelot was no longer to be an exile from his home if he would consent to return to it. He and his wife and his son—Mr. Holt laid a biting emphasis upon the last word—should be invited to Chalton Coombe at once—at once—and it should be open to them to remain there for as long as ever they chose.

Mrs. Holt screamed at this indignant protest. Was Chalton Coombe to be contaminated by the presence of a woman whom Launcelot had picked out of the gutter? She, for one, would not stand it—she would walk out of the house. As for Launcelot had she not, herself, seen him in a state of vulgar intoxication? What more evidence could John need of his son's degradation?

Neither tears nor protest nor prayers were of any avail. Mr. Holt had made up his mind. Samson was himself again. The letter to Launcelot was written and posted the following morning, while from that day on the Squire, resumed, to the best of his ability, the habits of life which he had so long discarded. He threw his medicine bottles on the rubbish heap, sent Dr. Pitchard a cheque in full settlement, smoked cigars to his heart's content, and went for daily rides upon the freshest horse that he could pick out of the stables.

For all this he felt better mentally, and he was not prepared to admit, when he came home after some unwonted exertion, that he was tired and done-up. His limbs were stiff from disuse, he urged, but they would soon be in condition again.

The end of it was that before the day when Launcelot was expected to arrive—for he had responded cordially to his father's invitation—Mrs. Holt, still very much on her dignity, took her departure from Chalton Coombe to pay a promised visit to Fessica at Marthampton, while Mark and his wife started off on a motor tour which they had long contemplated. And the Squire told his son bluntly that he would be well advised to look out for a house for himself as it was more than likely that Launcelot would now be a great deal at Chalton. Mark's allowance was quite sufficient to enable him to settle down comfortably wherever he chose.

Such was the state of affairs when Launcelot accompanied by his doctor friend, set out from London to make his peace with his father. Madge his wife, together with their little son, was to follow at the end of the week, as she could not obtain permission to leave her business earlier.

The train was nearing its destination, a junction some five miles from Chalton, and there had been so much to discuss, and Launcelot had been so interested in all the familiar landmarks of the route, that the journey had not seemed a long one.

One point, a delicate one, was touched upon in conversation between the two men. There was still a mystery about Launcelot's birth which weighed upon his mind, as it had weighed upon that of Mr. Holt. Dr. Hornby had had an explanation to offer, but it was theoretical and he was not satisfied until he could get it confirmed. This, as far as was humanly possible, he had now done.

"By the way, Launcelot," he said, "you remember the question you put to me—about your extraordinary resemblance to this Captain Plaistowe—the resemblance which has been the main cause, of all the trouble?"

"Yes, of course I do," was the reply. "It's fidgeted me a lot. The most reasonable explanation seems to be that it was fancy on my father's part."

"No, it's true enough. I've seen Plaistowe's portrait and I must admit that there was plenty of justification for your father's suspicions. It's an extraordinary thing, of course, but I fancy there are other cases on record?"

"You mean that your theory was true? That my mother, unhappy in her married life, gave herself up so completely to the thought of the man she loved, picturing him constantly in her brain, that I her child, came to resemble him? It seems impossible."

"Not only that," corrected Hornby. "I believe that your mother deliberately set herself the task of willing you to be as you are. We have all heard of the danger of what is commonly called 'together old wives' tales. In a sense it 'longing' at such times. It's not almay be said that your'e the child of your mother's brain. You resembled her—quite remarkable so—as we know, but at the same time she imparted to you features of him of whom she was thinking, perhaps in conection with yourself, day and night. There are lots of mysteries in nature that have not yet been fathomed, Launcelot, and plenty, no doubt, that we don't even dream of—this is just one of them—a physiological puzzle. We must accept it as the only solution; but since I wanted to satisfy myself as completely as one may, I contrived to hunt up the nurse who was attending your mother in those days. She's an old woman now, but she hadn't forgotten. She had imagined that Lady Betty was delirious because she said such queer things, and she used sometimes to talk to her baby—that's you—just as if he were a grown man. 'Launcelot do you remember this or that?' that's the sort of thing she would say. And when she saw that your eyes slanted she laughed and cried so much that the nurse thought she was really off her head. However it's no use multiplying instances—I needn't say more than that what I heard from the nurse convinced me I was right. After all, it's not a matter we need go into too closely; it's quite sufficient that Capt. Plaistowe died over a year and a half before you were born. He died in extreme proverty in a Paris slum, extreme poverty in a Paris slum, why your father failed so completely to find out what had become of him."

To Launcelot, as he listened, there came the picture of his pretty way-ward-eyed mother as he knew her from her portrait, she whose marriage to a Holt had, by her own showing, been "a penance," she who had found out too late that the sacrifice of herself was vain, and who, faithful to her husband as the world reckons fidelity, had yet given herself heart and soul to the man she loved.

(*To be continued on Monday.*)

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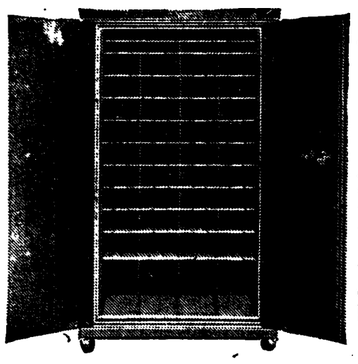

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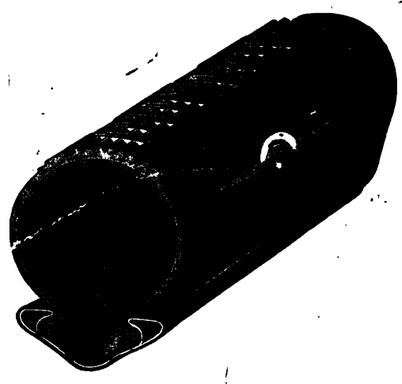

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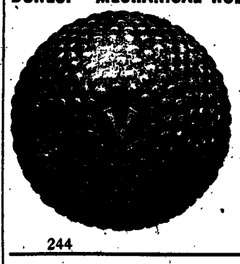

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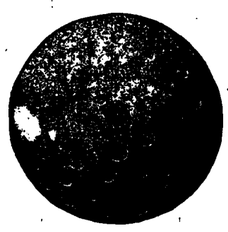

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